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Dnieper Bastion Taken by Russians; Eden Pledges British War on Japan; House Oil Boost Defies Hold-Line Plea

Increasing crude price 35 cents a barrel said to add $500,000,000 to cost of living.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Overriding administration leaders' appeals to hold-the-line against inflation the House has, by vote of 171 to 92, yielded to the latest pressure group and voted to raise crude oil prices a minimum 35 cents a barrel, the cost of gasoline one cent a gallon to consumers, and an over-all cost of living increase of around $500,000,000.

Meanwhile, House sponsors of legislation granting nonoperating railroad workers a flat eight-cent-an-hour pay increase, over Administration protests that this would breach the "Little Steel" wage formula, considered a motion to suspend House rules to hurry through the already Senate-passed measure. The White House, it is believed, would veto this bill, as it might also the proposed oil price increase bill.

While pressure groups looking for economic advantages to special interests continued active in Congress, events moved swiftly on the two other major "anti-inflation fronts," namely, taxes and subsidies.

Climax Near on Tax Bill

Tax consideration by the Senate Finance Committee approached its climax today, as Senators hoped to report the new tax bill soon for final action by the Senate.

The Treasury originally recommended $10,500,000,000 additional taxes as a minimum to siphon off inflationary spending power, but the House passed a bill of only one-fifth this amount, or $2,100,000,000.

As the Senate Finance Committee approached its final task of revision it had whittled down this House - approved amount still further to less than the $2,000,000,000 mark, but it was on the point of major action that might effect the result either way.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman, for example, backed the amendment cutting free time for liquor in bonded warehouses from eight to four years, thereby raising a possible $1,000,000,000.

In general, the Senate Committee has inclined to greater leniency to business than did the House on taxes: the proposed House 25 per cent excise tax on furs is cut to 20 per cent; the 30 per cent cabaret tax to 20 per cent; the 25 per cent tax on luggage, wallets and women's handbags to 15 per cent.

Overrode Opposition

More important than these concessions, the Senate Committee, over the vigorous opposition of the Administration, yesterday adopted liberalizing revisions of the War Contracts Renegotiations Act, previously approved by the House.

War and Navy Departments have saved the Treasury sums in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000 by "renegotiating" contracts where

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United States Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing. By a Staff Artist

Progress on Two Fronts

President Roosevelt leans out of his jeep and smiles on Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander of the Fifth Army, as he pins the D. S. C. on the General's field jacket. The scene took place at Castelvetrano, Sicily, one of the President's stopping points after the historic conferences of the Allies. Central arrow on map shows position of Cherkasy, German stronghold captured by Russians. Northern arrow indicates where General Vatutin has blocked the German counteroffensive toward Kiev. Lower arrow points to where General Konev is advancing toward the industrial center of Kirovograd.

Eden's report on talks criticized on ground of vagueness—Tone of comment bearish.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 14—While welcoming Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's categoric assurance today that postwar collaboration between the United States, Britain, and Russia is now a certainty, the House of Commons indicated clearly that it wants more specific information about the British Government's European policy.

The House cheered enthusiastically, however, when Mr. Eden again stressed Britain's determination to fight Japan to a crushing and final defeat and said the decisions taken at Teheran "would shorten the war."

Mr. Eden was addressing the Commons in place of Prime Minister Churchill who, according to Mr. Eden, is staying behind in the Middle East for a time to "see important work through to the end."

The speakers, including the Socialist front-bencher, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, showed that they intended to try to jerk something more enlightening out of the Government in the course of the two-day debate of which Mr. Eden's was the opening speech.

Lack of Details Charged

The Commons' reaction to Mr. Eden reflects some of the widespread feeling of uncertainty, even anxiety in this country, at the way the future is being shaped.

There is about here at the moment an undefined feeling that the country isn't being told all it could be. Mr. Eden failed to dissolve this feeling. He failed to disperse the depression and repercussions from the mud in Italy and dissension in Yugoslavia, and the vagueness of Turkey's position.

All Mr. Eden would say today of the conference with Turkey was, "It was encouraging." This is taken as hinting that Turkey shouldn't be expected in the war yet awhile.

Undoubtedly the feeling of uncertainty in Britain is largely due to lack of information about the decisions just taken by United Nations leaders.

That is why Mr. Eden to some extent disappointed the Commons in not being able to throw much more light on either military or political plans. Critics here readily admit difficulties over giving more specific information, nonetheless they expect more.

[The Associated Press quoted Mr. Eden as saying that "the war will be shortened" by the decisions made at Teheran.]

Co-operation Emphasized

The Commons was crowded and expectant. It has a warm feeling for Mr. Eden even though he doesn't inspire them like Mr. Churchill does.

His contribution today was typical—honest and conventional. As one of the leading participants in the Middle East talks Mr. Eden was telling the most authoritative inside story yet released of recent world-shaping events.

His most emphatic reassurance was: "Six months ago I could not have given an assurance of complete co-operation (between the United States, Britain, and Russia), but today I can give an emphatic 'yes.'"

Plans do exist now among the three powers, Mr. Eden said, not only during the war but when the armistice comes and thereafter for "maintaining in the world ordinary progress and a continuing peace."

Mr. Eden took the three conferences in order. Of the Cairo agree-

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Red Army in position to drive southward; Axis supply lines in Italy hit by Allies.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Recapture of Cherkasy, last important German stronghold on the middle Dnieper, is announced by Premier Stalin.

For weeks Field Marshal von Mannstein's army had held on to this point in order to prevent the Russians from closing in on the great salient of the Dnieper Bend. Now that the city has been taken, after being partially encircled, the Red Army is in a position to advance southward and to imperil the Germans in the eastward bulge of the line around Krivoi Rog and Zaporozhe.

Farther north, the great German advance to within 55 miles of Kiev was still being held by Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's forces for the second consecutive day. It may well be that in the sub-zero weather over the central front Marshal von Mannstein's 2,000 tanks have shot their bolt, although the Germans are unlikely to give up the attempt to drive the Red forces back on Kiev unless further fighting is clearly useless.

The Russian front showed the only activity. In Italy, General Clark's Fifth Army remained quiescent, although General Montgomery, on the Adriatic, kept up the pressure. Attacks aiming toward Ortona were reported to have been carried out by Indian troops. However, the feeling that something more vigorous is being prepared behind the scenes was widespread and much conjecture was aroused by the appearance in Cairo of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., immediately after the latter's talk with President Roosevelt in Sicily. Cairo, besides being the headquarters of the British Middle East command, is the seat of the Greek and Yugoslav Governments in exile.

Although there was little ground activity in Italy, however, the Allied airmen had a busy day bombing Axis supply lines at various points and carrying their attack across the Adriatic to Split (Spalato) on the Dalmatian coast to support Yugoslav Partisan resistance. In the west, Mosquitoes carried out raids on Western Germany for the fourth consecutive night, following daylight raids by American Liberators and Fortresses in the same area. The American raiders downed 15 enemy fighters, mostly shot down by the bombers, which invariably appear to account for more opposing planes than the fighters. This is due, it is explained, to the fact that fighters attacking a bomber present an enlarging target to the bomber gunners, whereas the fighter usually faces a disappearing target as the enemy avoids engaging in a dogfight.

Army airmen in the Pacific meanwhile have launched a fresh attack on Jaluit atoll in the Marshalls, while on the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea ground forces under General MacArthur pushed on toward Lakona, 12 miles north of the port of Finschhafen.

Apparently these and other activities of the Allies in the Pacific are disquieting to the Japanese, whose radio has warned the country that the Allies are closing in upon them with almost inexhaustible resources and urging a supreme effort of all Japanese to help ward off the danger.

Army to Help in Mail Rush; Yugoslavia 'Free' to Elect; Social Security Tax Held

The World's Day—December 14, 1943

Boston: Army Men Assigned to Hub Post Office

One hundred Army trucks, drivers, and 100 men skilled in handling mails in the Army have been assigned to the Boston Post Office for the emergency period from Dec. 16 through Christmas by Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, in command of the Boston Port of Embarkation.

Antisubmarine patrolling by planes of the Civil Air Patrol has been ordered discontinued by the War Department, according to an announcement made today by Maj. John E. Shennett, Commander of the Massachusetts Wing. [Page 3].

Twenty-seven hundred men and women—members of Massachusetts Rationing Boards—were commended today by Governor Saltonstall on the completion of two years of "arduous and unselfish service."

Freedom of Americans from "the oppressive power of centralized government, if they are to progress in an orderly way for the greatest common good," was urged by Gov. William H. Wills, of Vermont today in speaking at the Boston Advertising Club luncheon. [Page 3.]

A scarcity of labor threatens submarine production schedules at the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., Company officials said today, adding they could use 2,000 new workers right now.

Lack of janitors, rather than negligence of landlords, was the cause of the Massachusetts Division on the Necessaries of Life receiving a number of complaints of lack of heat, Director John P. McBride announced today.

Balkans: Yugoslavia 'Free' to Choose After War

Yugoslavia will have the chance to choose its own government after the war, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons, disclosing that both King Peter and Marshal Josip Broz [Tito] have agreed to step aside when the war is over and let the people decide how they wish to be ruled.

The Soviet Government will send a military mission to Yugoslavia to confer with guerrilla organizations, the Moscow Radio announces. The British have already sent representatives to Yugoslavia for the same purpose.

A Bulgarian mission will arrive soon in Turkey, according to reports in the Turkish capital, for the purpose of seeking aid in the extrication of Bulgaria from its alliance with Germany.

Washington: Senate Group Votes on 'Social' Tax

The Senate Finance Committee voted today to freeze social security taxes through 1944 at the present rate of 1 per cent each on employers and employees. [Page 5.]

William J. Patterson will serve as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission during 1944, suceeding J. Haden Alldredge, it was announced, after an election under the system of rotating the chairmanship.

Unless coal stocks are replenished by next summer, the situation will "approach catastrophe," reported the OWI. By March 31, stocks will be considerably less than a month's supply," a dangerously low level," it said.

Double-checking of truck-tire inspections for greater conservation is to be spread shortly to 200 key cities. A trial of the new OPA system in Minneapolis and St. Paul during the past year cut new-tire consumption a third and increased recapping.

Sauerkraut was "unfrozen" by the War Food Administration, making all the season's remaining supply available for civilian consumption, and cluster raisins were removed from OPA rationing.

A Senate Elections Subcommittee invited Senator Langer (R) of North Dakota to present "any data he might have" before it decided what to do with his request for investigation of alleged "irregularities" at the 1940 Republican national convention, centering in the nomination of Wendell L. Willkie.

Negotiations for another exchange of United States and Japanese nationals is under way, it is reported in Washington, but final arrangements must await Tokyo's requested report on conditions of Japanese in internments camps in the United States.

Maj. Gen Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, was re-elected President of the United States Field Artillery Association at its 34th annual meeting.

Farmers now are able to get up to 1,000 feet of copper wire for rural electrification purposes without any restrictions, under a new ruling of the WPB's power branch.

Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes ordered 88 nonunion coal mines turned back to private management on receiving word that no strikes have occurred or been threatened since Oct. 25. His action brings to 572 the number of mines returned to their owners following seizure by the Government during the recent work stoppages in the coal fields.

National: Safety Program Saves Many Man-Hours

Safety programs in the Gulf Coast shipyards have saved approximately 5,000,000 man-hours and more than $6,000,000 in production in the past year, Daniel S. Ring, an official of the Martime Commission, told management and labor representatives meeting in New Orleans.

America's synthetic rubber program should not be scrapped after the war because it "is one program that can and should pay its way," said William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad and former Rubber Director, at an American Legion meeting in Omaha, Neb.

An estimated 400 carloads of coal, tied up since last Thursday at a Jersey City pier in a labor dispute, was moving into New York to ease a city-wide shortage of domestic coal.

Nearly 90 per cent of Uncle Sam's fighting men abroad see a movie at least once a week, said Maj. John W. Hubbell of the Army Pictorial Service, at a meeting of film executives in Hollywood, Calif.

The American civilian share of butter probably will continue to average a pound a person each month in 1944, Tom G. Stitts, chief of the WFA Dairy and Poultry Branch, told members of the American Butter Institute, meeting in Chicago.

Europe: AMG Warns Italian Political Parties

Political parties in Italy have been warned by the Allied Military Government against unauthorized meetings, with a special ban placed on any political meetings at the University of Naples, the scene of a recent clash between students and Italian police.

Nine Belgians and two Frenchmen have been executed by the Germans for sheltering Allied airmen, the Belgian News Agency reports.

New Russian Ambassador to the Greek Government in exile at Cairo, Nikolai Novikov, has presented his credentials to King George II of Greece the Cairo Radio reports.

Canada: Police and Firemen Strike in Montreal

A strike of policemen, firemen and public works employees of Montreal followed refusal of civic officials ot recognize the Canadian Congress of Labor Unions as bargaining agent for all these city employees. A compromise proposal was rejected.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Boston Police Told to Center On Their Jobs

Commissioner in talk to captains hits at drunken policemen as positive detriment to city.

Pointing out that criticism of the Boston Police Department in recent months has tended to undermine public confidence in the police, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Police Commissioner, today told division captains to forget the criticism and center their attention upon apprehension of criminals and prevention of crime.

In his talk to the captains at Police Headquarters, Colonel Sullivan warned that Boston policemen found under the influence of liquor while on duty "had better send in their resignations."

Giving voice to long-held convictions, Colonel Sullivan told the officers that drunken policemen "are a positive detriment to the community, going around with a loaded revolver."

Must Be Alert

He pointed out that locomotive firemen and engineers cannot be drunk on duty, adding that "certainly a police officer, who owes a duty of protection to the public, must have his senses and be alert at all times."

The Colonel's antiliquor warning came as he neared the end of his third week as Police Commissioner.

Boston's anti-Semitic problems also came in for discussion by Colonel Sullivan as he ordered prompt reports "from any officer who hears of any attempt to create disunity or discrimination against any racial or religious group so that the necessary action may be taken promptly to put an end to it."

This move by the Colonel coming at a time when anti-Semitism is still being discussed by various groups is expected to receive quick approval.

Juvenile Issue

The juvenile delinquency situation was touched upon by Colonel Sullivan as he instructed the officers to "keep in touch with the religious leaders of all faiths, with particular reference to juvenile matters, as they many times have contact with youth and understand the situation." He added that the department should assist these leaders whenever possible.

Courtesy toward the public was also demanded by Commissioner Sullivan, who asserted that the citizens "are the stockholders of the corporation that supports this department." Courtesy to visitors was likewise stressed as the Colonel said visitors often judge the officers by the answers they give, by their appearance and the manner in which they salute their superiors.

He barred all solicitation of money or subscriptions of any kind collected by the police except for their own relief association.

The Commissioner also barred handers-on in police buildings.

White House to Have Yule Tree After All

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The White House is going to have its outdoor Christmas tree after all.

Guy Mason, one of the District of Columbia commissioners who had suggested that it be passed up this year, said that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had telephoned a spare-that-tree request and that he had agreed.

Cheaper Clothing for Stores Sought Through Factory Pool

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Jogged by the OPA's new consumer committee, Government officials believe they have found a way to get overalls, diapers, children's dresses, and other low-priced clothes and textiles back in department stores.

Disappearance of inexpensive clothing has become so critical that it was a major topic of discussion at the first meeting of the new Consumer Advisory Committee recently. The situation was said to be working a big hardship on low-income consumers.

The manufacturers' complaint is that OPA price ceilings have not allowed them sufficient margins on cheap goods to cover increased costs.

At the same time, the consumer group commended OPA for refusing to solve the problem by offering manufacturers higher margins of profit on cheap goods—which would mean substantially increased prices to the consumer.

Pooling Arrangement

Some members of the Committee felt that OPA should use its material-allocation powers to get cheap clothing items made.

Even before the women's Committee met, the WPB and OPA had been working on the problem, and had taken it to Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, for advice.

Under the Vinson policy statement, just issued, OPA will be permitted to allow some manufacturers higher prices than others for the same article, according to their costs of production. Pooling arrangements are to be set up to split the difference, so that consumers will pay one uniform price, representing the average of manufacturers' prices.

What Government agency will administer the pool has not yet been disclosed.

Control of Material

Manufacturers whose current profits from other operations are excessively high will be required to produce the needed consumer goods and sell them at cost.

WPB is authorized to withdraw materials entirely from manufacturers who decline to take part in the program because they are not satisfied with the profit allowed.

The WPB will be responsible for making plans to assure needed volume of production. When it finds that existing price ceilings constitute a "serious impediment" to fulfilling its programs it may so certify to the OPA.

To be tried first in the clothing field, the new price pool system may be used eventually to increase supplies of many civilian goods that are not rationed, but have disappeared from the market because of ceiling "squeezes."

Move for a Stable Europe Seen in Russo-Czech Pact

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 14—The signing of the new treaty of friendship, mutual assistance, and postwar collaboration between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is regarded here as a major contribution toward drafting definite blueprints for a stable Central Europe.

It is anticipated that a restored Czechoslovakia will become the keystone in a firm arch of independent states extending from the Balkans to the Baltic and linked by ties of close friendship and alliance both with one another and with their common powerful eastern neighbor, the Soviet Union. It is in this last feature that the present plan differs radically from all past and future "cordon sanitaire" projects which have been essentially designed to insulate Russia from the west.

The Soviet reaction to the Czech-Russian pact today emphasizes the importance of the military collaboration between the two states.

Military Collaboration

Pravda, organ of the Central Committee, of the Communist Party, strikes the official keynote when it says: "Military collaboration between the U. S. S. R. and Czechoslovakia will help to hasten the war of liberation of the European countries which have been enslaved by Hitler."

But it is also stressed that the treaty's military purposes go considerably beyond the present war. They are hailed as a permanent curb upon German aggression. As Izvesita, organ of the Praesidum of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R. writes:

"History shows that the broken claws of the German beast of prey are capable of growing out again. German imperialism already has caused two world wars. All advocates of peace agree on preventing Germany's causing a third war. . . .

"Germany must be deprived of the potentiality of trespassing on other lands and other countries, wherever they are located—to the west or east, to the south or north.

"The new Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty takes account of the special predilection of German imperialism for the 'eastern spaces'—for the lands of the Slavic peoples. This is a predilection nurtured in Germany through the centuries which is incorporated in the political philosophy of German brutality."

Halting Aggression

The Izvestia editorial continues to point out the analogy between the present treaty and the existing Anglo-Soviet treaty which is also directed against a recurrence of German aggression.

A most important adjunct to the Soviet-Czech treaty is the presence in the field fighting alongside the Red Army of a Czech brigade, which already has distinguished itself at Kiev and has been decorated with the high military award, the Order of Suvorov.

The present Czechoslovak com-

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Howe Offers Canada Program To Shift War Energy to Peace

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 14—Calling upon Canadians to aspire to "a big postwar objective," C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and head of the country's war production program, expressed his conviction that if the momentum of the past four years is carried over into peacetimes, "I am convinced that Canada is capable of doing everything that it will undertake to do."

Mr. Howe outlined to members of the Canadian Club, before whom he spoke on Dec. 13, a nine-point program by which he believes that such big postwar objectives might be obtained. He advocated:

1. Establishment of a higher standard of living by town planning for new homes and slum clearance, stimulation of manufacture by the making of new and better products for these homes;

2. Peacetime development of wartime inventions, such as plastics and light metals;

A Place in Civil Aviation

3. A place for Canada in civil aviation comparable to that which it holds in military aviation, with its 200 modern airports turned over to commercial use;

4. Development of a merchant marine in keeping with the country's advantageous export position;

5. Expansion of Canada's mining industry which is now hampered by lack of manpower;

6. Planned reforestation in order to make the country's lumber industries a permanent source of wealth;

7. Rebuilding of old markets and

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Atoll Raided:

Imeiji Island Hit by Bombers

American Army heavy bombers, continuing American assaults on Japanese-held islands in the Central Pacific, have blasted Imeiji Island on the Jaluit atoll

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The Weather

Cloudy, Light Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Three Artists From Vermont—Stage and Screen

Paintings on Exhibition At Grace Horne Galleries

At the Grace Horne Galleries an exhibition of paintings by three artists of Vermont—Francis Colburn, Clay Bartlett, and Arthur K. D. Healy—will be on view until Christmas. Mr. Colburn is artist-in-residence at the University of Vermont; Mr. Healy at Middlebury College.

Because they came from the same State, and exhibit in this comradely fashion, it is interesting to compare this trio. All three were born in this country within the first decade of this century. Mr. Colburn and Mr. Bartlett started painting in 1935, Mr. Healy in 1934; Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Healy were trained in architecture. They all respond imaginatively to the New England scene, and each shapes his idiom to suit his taste. There is no resemblance between any two.

Mr. Bartlett's pictures command the eye immediately. They are painted with colors zooming to full intensity, lineaments frankly accentuated. The Bartlett pictures are carefree and fanciful after the manner of Rive Gauche; they preserve the ingenuous mannerisms of primitivists. Some canvases possess a quality of humor ("Boston Spires"), others strive for a dramatic atmosphere ("Hotel Fire"), others ("Orchids") portray a moment of exhilaration, akin to that of Van Gogh when he saw white roses or irises. Mr. Bartlett is independent and romantic. He seems to begin afresh with each new canvas, as though he refused to conform to a systematized method. Each picture reveals a new experience with consequent striving and awkwardness accompanying the novelty and expressiveness.

The Colburn pictures interspersed in the gallery installation, introduce a variation. The procedure is invariably calculated, the canvas carefully planned, and worked out, the composition wrought with an appropriate adjustment of details. There is nothing accidental, no expostulatory outbursts. Mr. Colburn responds to the Vermont countryside and remains frankly native, observing the features of topography, the occupations of natives, their pastimes, their facial traits, their moods and ambitions. Mr. Colburn is no mere reporter; he observes and interprets what he sees. He paints the visible features, but he often so compounds them that a quality of thought and feeling is expressed. He juxtaposes details seemingly unrelated, but their proximity puts them into mutual relation. It is the idea of montage or flashback, sometimes used in films, engendering some of the strange allusive effects of surrealism. Outstanding examples of this method are "Vermonter," "Nostalgia," "Hurricane." His brushwork is smooth, and his imagery graphic. Mr. Colburn's pictures would probably seem most satisfactory regionally, he assumes a responsibility to subject to which his fellow-exhibitors seem indifferent.

Mr. Healy's pictures are aquarelle. They express a free and intuitive approach to scenes that have captured his interest, for a marked effect at a particular moment. The image is sketched in a broad and confident manner—a clump of willows, a glen, gables, a silo, a waterfall. The painter transfixes the impression, leaving in the wake of his dispatchful brush an illusion of urgency and restlessness.

D. A.

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Walter Rilla and Valerie Hobson
In "The Adventures of Tartu," coming to the State and Orpheum Thursday

Ruth Gordon in Double Role

When "Over Twenty-One" makes its debut at the Wilbur Monday evening it will find Ruth Gordon's name on the program in two capacities—as playwright, for the first time, and as star player.

The play, which George S. Kaufman has directed and Max Gordon is presenting, was written last summer while Miss Gordon was in Washington with her husband, then on Army assignment in that city.

"For the first time in years," she says, "I found myself with nothing to do. I had been hoping to write a play some day and here at last the opportunity had come. But what could I write about? And then the idea suddenly came. Why not get something of Washington into the play? Here was an immensely timely city. I could feel its throb. Before I knew it was really happening, the story began to take shape and I was working harder than ever to translate the rush of ideas to paper."

The plot of "Over Twenty-One," it is said, evolves around a man who believes in the four freedoms and who tries to get through Officers Candidate School with the help of his wife.

Miss Gordon is a native of Wollaston. The first play she saw was "Secret Service" with William Gillette. The idea of a stage career came to her when she was dazzled by Hazel Dawn in "The Pink Lady." Before long she had persuaded her father to send her to the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York. Eventually she managed to impress Maude Adams and was given an opportunity to play Nibs in a revival of "Peter Pan" at the Empire Theater in 1915. She subsequently acted the same role at the Hollis Street Theater in Boston.

The Selwyns signed her to play the lead in the seventh road company of "Fair and Warmer" at a salary of $60 a week. The tour consisted of 39 weeks of one-night stands and in one season Miss Gordon saw more of the country than she has since. A role on Broadway in Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen" followed.

Among the plays in which she has acted are "Clarence," "The First Year," "Tweedles," which Mr. Tarkington wrote for her, "Mrs. Partridge Presents," "The Fall of Eve," "Saturday's Children," "Serena Blandish," "The Church Mouse," "Ethan Frome," "Three Cornered Moon," "The Country Wife," "A Doll's House," and last season with Katharine Cornell in the all-star revival of "The Three Sisters."

Her movie assignments have included such films as "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," with Raymond Massey; "Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet," "The Two-Faced Woman," with Greta Garbo; "Edge of Darkness," with Errol Flynn, and "Action in the North Atlantic," with Humphrey Bogart.

Screen News

Grant Mitchell and Connie Leon have been added to the cast of Paramount's film version of Rachel Field's novel, "And Now Tomorrow." The film will be directed by Irving Pichel, and Alan Ladd and Loretta Young will be in the leads.

* * *

Paulette Goddard plays a welder in "I Love a Soldier," her newest film assignment at Paramount. Sonny Tufts has the other leading role. Some of the scenes of this picture were made in the Kaiser shipyards.

* * *

Katherine Brush, novelist, is to write an original story for Metro, having to do with a woman war worker in Washington.

* * *

"Yale at War," a short, is in preparation by Metro. John Considine, Jr., the producer, is a Yale man.

* * *

Robert Hutton and Ann Harding are to be in the Warner film version of the Broadway play, "Janie."

Vermont Women Groups Open Courses in Library Methods

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Vermont's future citizens are not going to shy away from public libraries for want of knowing how to use a card catalogue—not if the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs and the Vermont Congress of Parents and Teachers have their way.

As an experiment this year, these two organizations are sponsoring short courses in library instruction in a two-room rural school in Perkinsville and in some of the Springfield village schools. They would like to see them in all the elementary schools. The aim of the jointly sponsored project is to prove that brief courses in library methods would be of inestimable value in every teacher-training agency in the State.

Both teachers and pupils in the schools where the experiment is going on are becoming definitely more library-conscious, according to Miss Pauline Moody of Springfield, Chairman of Library Service for the Congress and also for the Federation. It is already evident, she says, that these pupils will never have to stand bewildered before a library catalogue nor seek help from harried librarians while the tools whereby they could obtain their own information are in plain sight.

Last spring Miss Moody, who heads the committee in charge of the project, secured the cooperation and advice of the State Commissioner of Education, who is much interested in the experiment.

Serving with Miss Moody are Miss Dorothy Randolph, Secretary of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission; Mrs. William H. Wills, wife of the Governor; and Prof. Sara Holbrook of the Department of Education at the University of Vermont.

Tenth District Conference

The Lawrence Woman's Club wil be hostess at the Tenth District Regional Conference, which opens at 10 a. m. tomorrow. Mrs. Frederick C. Smith, District Director, will preside, and there will be brief talks by Division Chairmen of the State Federation at both morning and afternoon sessions. Luncheon is at 1 o'clock. An address by Mrs. Herbert F. French will bring the conference to a close.

Christmas Bazaar

The Woman's Charity Club will hold its Christmas Bazaar at the Brighthelmstone Club, 541 Cambridge Street, Brighton, tomorrow from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. Luncheon, arranged by Mrs. Theodore LaFayette, will be served at 12:30; at 2 o'clock there will be a bridge planned by Mrs. Reginald Margeson. Mrs. Arthur V. Getchell and Mrs. Solomon Townsend have charge of the day.

The regular club meeting will be held that morning at 10:30 o'clock in order to save time and transportation.

Wednesday Programs

Women's City Club—Count Byron de Prorok, leader of 18 official expeditions in North Africa, will show his color motion picture film, "France Fights On," following dinner at 7 o'clock. Count de Prorok was chosen by the United States War Department to help prepare American soldiers for the North African and Mediterranean campaigns. He has spent much of his adult life in that theater. Mrs. William Coburn, Chairman of the program, will have as assistant hostesses Mrs. Grafton Kennedy, Miss Katherine Clark, Mrs. James M. Woodhouse, Mrs. Arthur E. Sullivan, and Mrs. Andrew Winslow, Jr.

Dartmouth Women's Club of Boston—Christmas Musicale by Lexington Choral Society, Hotel Vendome.

Revere Woman's Club—Christmas program consisting of readings by Miss Brenda Ericson and carol singing. Mrs. Louis Glover is Chairman of the afternoon.

Hyde Park Current Events Club—Mrs. Adele Hoes Lee, Director of Entertainment for the Citizens' Committee for the Army and Navy, will be the speaker, at Christ Church Parish House, 2 p. m.

Marblehead Garden Club—Miss Brenda Newton will speak on "Books on Gardening," at the home of Mrs. Charles A. Purinton, 2 Longfellow Road, 2:30 p. m.

D. A. R.—The Samuel Adams Chapter of Methuen will hold its annual Guest Day in Phillip's Chapel at 2:30 p. m. "Land of the Maharajahs," a motion picture in technicolor, will be shown. Mrs. Erskine D. Lord, Regent, will preside. The Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter will hold a Christmas party at the Hotel Kenmore at 7:45 p. m., following a Dutch treat dinner at 6 o'clock. The program includes readings by Mrs. Emma S. Bradley and Mrs. Grace Prue Claflin.

Paper and Tin Collection On Way to Record

As Wards 6 to 10 in Boston were visited by city trucks today, the collection of waste paper and tin cans was expected to reach even higher levels than those attained in the first five wards yesterday. Boston housewives, gradually becoming aware of the new and genuine need for salvaging waste paper, turned in three times as much of it yesterday as they did the corresponding day a month ago.

Most impressive showing was made by Ward 1, East Boston, where 47,500 pounds of paper were collected yesterday as against only 5,500 pounds in November. In all, 144,590 pounds of paper and 38,500 pounds of tin cans were picked up in this first day of the combined week-long collection being conducted throughout the Hub. Figures for November for the same wards were 56,500 pounds of paper, 53,200 pounds of tin.

George G. Hyland said today he wanted to make plain that only in Boston proper are collections of tins and paper being combined this week.

Belmont will collect its scrap tin Dec. 20 to 25; Brockton, Dec. 20; Everett, Dec. 24; Holbrook, Dec. 21 and 22; Hull, Dec. 23; Lincoln, Dec. 20; Medford, Dec. 20 to 24; Newton, Dec. 21; Quincy, Dec. 20 to 22; Revere, Dec. 20 to 25; Waltham, Dec. 20 to 22; Watertown, Dec. 20 to 23; Weston, Dec. 20; and Winthrop, Dec. 21.

The Boston & Maine Railroad announced today it had applied for permission to abandon 9.72 miles of track between Saco and Rigby, Maine, and would donate the steel for scrap metal.

"Abandonment will enable us to contribute about 2,000 tons of scrap to the national war effort and will also permit the Portland Terminal Company to arrange their freight-yard tracks in the Rigby yard at Portland so as to provide a speedier and more efficient track layout for handling of freight trains there."

Printing Concern Pleads Not Guilty

After the Rapid Service Press, Inc., of Atlantic Avenue, Boston, had entered a plea of not guilty to a charge of publishing anti-Semitic literature, hearing of the case was postponed until Friday upon agreement of counsel before Judge Joseph T. Zottoli in Boston Municipal Court today.

The case is believed to enter the courts under the race-libel law adopted by the 1943 Legislature. The complaint against the company was brought after a raid on the print shop on Nov. 29. Capt. James T. Sheehan applied for the complaint with the permission of William J. Foley, District Attorney of Suffolk County.

Arthur F. Bickford, attorney for the firm, asked for particulars in connection with the charge against the company. A police representative agreed to supply them.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy With Light Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional light snow tonight ending during Wednesday. Continued cold. Moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with occasional light snow tonight and Wednesday. Not so cold tonight. Continued cold Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with occasional light snow tonight ending during Wednesday. Continued cold.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:51 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 2:38 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Leonard T. Carney, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brockton, in the church edifice, 30 North Main Street, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Spanish Art" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m. Miss Maginnis will speak on "Oriental Symbolism." Both are free to the public.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1919.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Plays

Wilbur—"The Army Play by Play," all-soldier stage show. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kauffman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Open House Concert. Erwin Bodky, pianist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Statler Hotel—Third concert in the series in the Morning Musicales. Richard Crooks, tenor, and William Primrose, violist. 11 a. m.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Lecture recital by Nicolas Slonimsky on the next program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 4:45.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10.

Exeter—"Somewhere in France." Constance Cummings. 1:45, 5, 8:20. "The Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. 3:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Fenway—"Hostages," Luise Rainer, Arturo de Cordova, William Bendix, Paul Lukas. 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 9:20. "Harvest Melody." Rosemary Lane, Johnny Downs. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:05, 8:05.

Keith Memorial — "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 10:42 a. m., 1:28, 4:14, 7, 9:56. "She's for Me," Grace McDonald, David Bruce. 9:42 a. m., 12:28, 3:14, 6, 8:46.

Kenmore — "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol. 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Majestic — "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:11, 9:20. "Chance of a Lifetime." 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:56, 8:14.

Metropolitan—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Paris After Dark," 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis and his orchestra. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Paramount—"Hostages," Luise Rainer, Arturo de Cordova, William Bendix, Paul Lukas. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "Harvest Melody," Rosemary Lane, Johnny Downs. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:25, 6:25, 9:10.

Scollay—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 9. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time—Youth in Crisis," "Golden Mountains," "Passing Parade," "Sweetheart Serenade," "Flicker Flashbacks," "Joe Kirkwood," "Pitchin' in the Kitchen," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis and his orchestra. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Telephia—"March of Time," "The Battle of Tarawa," "Golf at Sky Top," "India and Oriental Rugs," "John Nesbitt," "Miniature Western," "Flicker Flashbacks," color cartoon, latest newsreels. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Passport to Suez," Warren William. 2:30, 5:30, 8:10. "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:30. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

Allston—Capitol: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Here Comes Elmer," Ann Pearce, Dale Evans. 1:45, 8. Allston: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. "Somcone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy.

Regent: "Destroyer," E. Robinson, M. Chapman. "Get Going," Grace McDonald.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Cadets on Parade." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn, 2, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. Continuous 2-11. Coolidge Corner: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters.

Cleveland Circle: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

University: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Claude Rains. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Prairie Chickens," Noah Beery, Jr. 2, 5, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy.

Codman Square: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Fallen Sparrow," Joan Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. 3:10, 8:54. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 2:06, 7:38.

Park: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. Stage Show.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. Continuous from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 2:30, 8:15. "Gildersleeve's Bad Boy," H. Peary. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Orpheum: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2:40, 6:25.

Granada: "Prairie Chicken," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr., 3:15, 5:18, 8:33. "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Mystic: "Union Pacific," Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 7:30. "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft. 3:56, 9:40.

Maplewood: "This Is the Army," George Murphy. 2:57, 8:37. Also selected short subjects.

Strand: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 3:26, 9:25. "Paris After Dark," Phillip Dorn. 1:55, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn, Marguerite Chapman.

Fellsway: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Dupe Velez.

MELROSE—Melrose: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. Selected short subjects.

NATICK—Colonial: "I Dood It." Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case." Lionel Barrymore, Donna Reed. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Somewhere in France." T. Trinder, C. Cummings. 2, 8. Strand: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. Strand: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Guerins of Brooklyn," William Bendix. Max Baer.

Capital and Ball Square: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Hitler's Madman," Patricia Morrison.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "You Can't Take It With You," James Stewart, Jean Arthur. "Mystery Ship." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller, John Hubbard. 2:09, 7:34. "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 3:18, 9:01.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien.

WAYLAND—Strand: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.

Coolidge: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community: "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," "Where the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper.

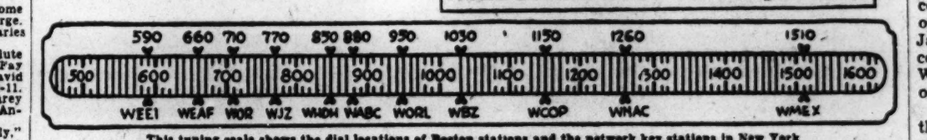
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown.

WOBURN—Strand: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Dupe Velez.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	Woman of America"; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news ..	'Win the War and Peace'
3:15 Across the Caribbean..	Musical Poll of Hits ..	'Ma Perkins' sketch.	Concert orchestra.	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; Snapshots ..	String Quintet; Speaker.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: Variety show with orch.	Gene Autry Jamboree
3:45 'Help Wanted' ..	String Quintet; Speaker.	'Right to Happiness': sk.		Win the War and Peace
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news ..	News; Melody Mystery ..
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz ..
4:30 "Books & Victory"	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	'Freedom of Press-Radio'	Benny Goodman's Orch
4:45 Defense; "Date" ...	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown: sk	"Full Speed Ahead" ...	Dick Haymes' songs ..
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Jimmy Dorsey's Or
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life";	"The Cinnamon Bear" ..	'Win the War and Peace'
5:30 "Follies"; Quartet.	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies .....
5:45 "American Women"	'Capt. Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch ..	News service .....
6:00 "Page One"; News.	Terry and the Pirates..	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	The Melodeers	Musical program	Moment Musicale .....
6:30 "Musically Yours"..	"Jerry and Sky"	Review; Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	String quartet; Speaker	Lowell Thomas, news..	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Pete Herman's Orch. ...
7:15 Harry James's Or..	'WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama: In Gloaming...	Richard Gallinger, news.
7:30 American Melody ..	"Salute to Music"	"Salute to Youth'; Raymond Paige's Or.; guest	"Confidentially Yours"..	Attuck's Chorus .....
7:45 Hour; songs; orch.	"Salute to Music"		Fred Lang, news	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:00 'Big Town'; drama;	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; interviews; orchestra	"The Black Castle"; dr.	Studio speaker .....
8:15 "Big Town"; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"		Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra.
8:30 Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music That Endures"	Tommy Carr's Orch. ...
8:45 comedy; cr.; new	Variety Show; guests..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Attilio Baggiore; chorus	Variety Hour .....
9:00 "Burns and Allen";	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geoffrey Barnes, narrator..	Gabriel Heatter, news .	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Show; Kay Kyser	Famous Jury Trials	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	Gracie Fields' Show ..	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Report to Nation..	George Olsen's Orch. ...	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air;	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Report to Nation ..	Dance Orchestra; song	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"Subaddies and the Cost	Variety Hour; Bruins-
10:00 Warren H. Atherton	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show;	of Living"	Chicago Blackhawks
10:15 Musical program ..	Chester Bowles, OPA ..	guest: Jinx Falkenburg	Sunny Skylar, songs	hockey game .....
10:30 Rep. George Bender	America Tomorrow:	Red Skelton and Co..	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.	News service .....
10:45 'Foreign Corresp'd'	Forum, guest speaker	Red Skelton and Co..	Musical Roundup	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Fats Waller's Orch. ...
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout ..	Harry Green's Orchestra	Weather; "Off Record"..	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
11:30 Coloney Stoopnagle:	Fishermen's Program	Words at War; Drama:	Sinfonietta: Emil Cooper,	Day's End; music .....
11:45 comedy; songs; or.	Dance Orch.; News	"Mother America"	guest conductor	Day's End; News .....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ melodies	.....
7:15 News; Bill Elliot ..	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather.	Fred Land, news	.....
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music; "Band Box"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Musical program; News..	Revelle Roundup	Musical Clock Box	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show..	Nancy Lee, women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:45 Carl Moore; News.	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air ....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; "Tune Factory"..	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 "New Horizons"....	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time Music .....
9:45 "Between the Lines"	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines" ..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady" ...	"Sweet River"	"Lora Lawton"; sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"..	Musical program .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Music; S. Amer. Music.	"The Open Door"; sk...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk .....
10:30 News; Drama	Fishermen's Pgm.; News	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason .....
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"..	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"..	Kick-Coniga .....
11:15 "Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard.	"Music for You" .....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: drama	"Spotlight Revue"	Wom's Professional Club
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; "How"	News service; Talk ....
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks.	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Circle C Band .....
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Circle C Band; News ....
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour; speakers; music.	Marjorie Mills, talk	Music; "Window"	Drama and Music .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Backstage Talking, news	The Little Show: Rakow's	News commentator	Italian Melodies .....
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Air Express Music; Drma	Orchestra; songs	Jack Baker and His Boys	Invitation to Opera ....
1:30 R. Flynn, news	Hillbilly music	Musical program	Musical Roundup	Religious program ....
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm.; News	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program ....
2:00 Serial drama	Rodriguez & Sutherland	"Guiding Light"; drama	News; Music Roundup..	Curtain Time .....
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time .....
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"..	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker .....
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	News service .....
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America"; sk	Sheelah Carter, news ..	"Bill of Rights Day" ..
3:15 Caribbean'; drama	Musical Poll of Hits ..	'Ma Perkins'; sketch.	Concert orchestra.	"Bill of Rights Day" ..
3:30 News; Snapshots ..	WHDH String Quintet ..	Pepper Young's Family.	Yankee House Party: Va-	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45 "Help Wanted"	WHDH String Quintet ..	"Right to Happiness".	riety show; orchestra	Jamboree .....
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news..	Mystery Melody Quiz ..
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch ..	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody Quiz ..
4:30 Life to the Front...	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones; sketch..	"Full Speed

Allied Spokesmen Accused Of Too-Broad Statements

Five round-table discussions were held today on questions of religion, education, rehabilitation, labor and industry, and world organization after the war, in connection with the "Win the War—Win the Peace" Institute in Boston. Sponsored by 51 church, civic, and industrial organizations, the Institute went into its second and final day this morning and featured a luncheon at the University Club at which Francis B. Sayre, special assistant to the United States Secretary of State, was the chief speaker.

A round table this morning on World Organization heard Prof. George de Santillana of Massachusetts Institute of Technology declare that the prestige of the "Atlantic nations" is currently at the lowest possible ebb among the Axis-conquered countries. "The concept of law which is possessed to such a high degree by the United States and Great Britain," said Professor de Santillana, "may be the saving grace which gets them out of an impossibly difficult position after the war. But right now, respect for them among the small nations is at zero."

The reason for this state of affairs, he explained, is that the spokesmen for the United Nations have made broad, meaningless statements, and have acted contrary to their stated intentions. He proposed that regaining of this lost confidence was the immediate problem before the Allies if they wished to accomplish any good end toward world federation.

"They have the best of intentions," he went on, "but their own good intentions blind them to their shortcomings. The United Nations do not even realize the fact that they don't mean what they say."

The good intentions of the big nations, Professor de Santillana said, reach the small nations in the form of interference in social and economic life. He declared that there was a wide misunderstanding "between people who have good will and people who do not get that good will," and he emphasized that some way must be found to bridge this misunderstanding.

Any world federation, Professor de Santillana predicted, between nations with conflicting or competing aims, would in practice turn out to be a federation run entirely by the "big" members, however idealistic our intentions may have been at the outset. He applauded the principle of world federation, but said the down-to-earth problem involved would be the working out of a "modus vivendi which leaves people free to change their national structure at their own pace and in their own fashion, without feeling they are in danger from their own allies." Briefly, he said, our task would be to work out a federation that would give us "associates and not just groups of people broken to our will."

Although he sees "light on the horizon" in the progress of the war, Francis B. Sayre declared at luncheon that "the ferocity of the struggle has probably not yet reached its climax" and that we could not yet relax in any way our military effort.

The former High Commissioner to the Philippines said we must look forward to the tremendous job of rehabilitating about 40,000,000 persons made homeless by the war or who are now in Axis labor gangs or prisons. Repatriation of these people, he declared, would present one of the greatest problems to confront the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and preparation should be made for solving it.

At last night's mass meeting in New England Mutual Hall an audience of about 200 persons heard Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, former United States Minister to Denmark, and the Rev. Raymond A. McGowan, Secretary of the (Roman) Catholic Association for International Peace, urge world organization after the war to insure a lasting peace.

Zionists Are Guests of Mayor Tobin

By a Staff Photographer

Leading American Jews Discuss Problems With Mayor

At a breakfast in the Parker House in Boston tendered by Mayor Tobin, prominent Zionists stated their case to Boston citizens. Mayor Tobin, left, chats with Dr. Israel Goldstein, center, President of the Zionist Organization of America, and Coleman Silbert, right, of Boston, President of the New England Zionist Region.

Four New State Public Beaches Are Projected

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A $1,000,000 postwar-recreation project to provide four new public beaches within easy access of eastern Massachusetts population centers was visualized today by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation.

Part of a $6,500,000 proposed conservation program for postwar expansion of State Forest recreational facilities and land holdings recently presented the Public Works Commission studying postwar plans, the beach project would expand to five the number of state ocean front playgrounds available to Bay Staters. Completion of the development at Salisbury Beach has been suspended by the war. The beaches, Mr. Kenney hopes, will be unexcelled on the Atlantic Coast.

"We don't visualize resorts similar to New York's famous Jones Beach with its ornate bathhouses," Commissioner Kenney said. "Our job is to provide outdoor recreation and simplicity has been the secret of our success thus far."

Purchase of Land

Present plans, the Conservation Commissioner said, call for the purchase of ocean front land at four points designated at present simply as the Gloucester, Duxbury, Sandwich, and Fall River-New Bedford areas.

Mr. Kenney said it was his hope that the land may be purchased by the State for public use before it is bought by developers.

Speaking of the desire for simplicity, Mr. Kenney disclosed that original plans for the Salisbury beach development, now 50 per cent complete, called for erection of a $750,000 bathhouse with an auditorium seating 2,500 persons.

Plan Abandoned

"The idea was to make the location attractive to conventions," the Commissioner explained. "This plan was abandoned, however, in favor of spreading the money around to provide additional facilities elsewhere."

Starting with the premise that postwar highways and ample gasoline supplies will result in Massachusetts families taking to four wheels again after the war is won, Commissioner Kenney is also laying plans for further development of State forest camping and picnicking areas.

"We plan first to develop inland forest areas which have not yet been completed and then find new locations where Massachusetts families can enjoy the outdoor life," the Commissioner said.

"We visualize a time," he continued, "when the people won't have to drive more than 20 or 25 miles to reach a State Forest preserve."

Antisubmarine Patrol By CAP Discontinued

Discontinuance of the antisubmarine coastal patrol by the Civil Air Patrol, the Army Air Force's general handy man unit, has been authorized by the War Department, Maj. John E. Shennett, Massachusetts CAP Wing Commander, today announced.

Flights from a base established more than a year ago for Massachusetts CAP fliers also have been cancelled, Major Shennett's statement added.

While Nazi submarines on the prowl were alert for the hawk-like eyes of the Air Force and Navy patrols themselves, the CAP has proven that a sparrow's eye is just as observant for the undersea menace. And it has proven just as hazardous for CAP patrols.

Since the volunteer pilots and observers of the CAP started their operations against German submarines, at least 24 of the "flying minutemen" have been lost, the CAP statement said. More than 70 of their planes also have been lost at sea.

Several submarines were sunk or damaged by the bombs carried on the small CAP craft, according to the Office of War Information and CAP data. The OWI credited the CAP with having scared off at least 50 submarines while they were preparing to attack shipping.

In its official announcement the War Department, through Gen. George C. Marshall, stated in part: "I request you to express to them a 'well done' for their enthusiastic, loyal and constant co-operation in combating the submarine menace, patroling our coastline, and assisting in the locating of survivors and ships in distress."

But this order did not mean that there would be any less for the CAP to do. One of the CAP's most important functions is in aiding in the recruitment of aviation cadets for the Air Force itself. CAP takes the boys while they are 17 years of age and awaiting the draft at 18 and gives them preconditioning and pre-flight courses preparatory to entrance into the flying service.

At its Bolton, Mass., airport, a genuine CAP field, the Massachusetts Wing has recently received four new small planes from the Army, which it is hoped may be used later in some sort of an actual flight training program. Two more planes are also expected shortly.

Furthermmore, instead of using up Army gasoline in combat planes, CAP planes are employed in "tracking missions" to enable anti-aircraft gunners and searchlight batteries to rehearse and keep their hands, eyes and ears keen as a precaution against getting "rusty" and as a guard against a sneak Nazi air raid of the United States.

Again, the CAP performs all sorts of miscellaneous missions. If a war plant, for instance, finds itself in need of a part or supplies to either prevent the wheels from running down completely or to tide over until regular supplies arrive, the CAP can be employed to fly such vitally needed parts and supplies.

Very often a high military official, rather than use up Army gasoline, may take to CAP planes to carry out military business.

CAP also assists the Civilian Defense organizations in various tests and rehearsals. Its "paper bag bombing" of the Greater Boston area, which was scheduled for last Sunday, has now been rescheduled for Jan. 9.

Tunnel Receipts Rise

Although 1,000,000 fewer motorists used the Sumner Tunnel this year than in 1942 an increase of $30,000 in revenue has resulted due to an increase of five cents to 20 cents in rates, George C. Hyland, Boston Public Works Commissioner, reported to the State Public Works Commission yesterday.

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Congressional Hearings On Fish Strike Planned

Representative J. Hardin Peterson (D) of Florida said in Washington today he was going to start hearings on the Atlantic fishermen's strike in a few days, but would give the Office of Price Administration a little time to study counteroffers made by the fishermen's union and possibly to make a new offer.

It appeared to be the hope of the industry today that Mr. Peterson, who is acting chairman of the House Merchant and Fisheries Committee, would be able to bring pressure on the OPA, through his hearings, to do something more to end the strike.

"The fishermen have no notion whatever of even thinking of going back to their boats on the terms offered as yet by the OPA," said Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union. "All the fishermen I meet either have another job or are going to get one."

Gloucester fishermen will meet later this week to decide whether or not to quit in support of the striking fishermen at Boston, New Bedford and New York City, Frank Gomes, port agent for the fishermen's union, said today over the long distance telephone. The meeting will probably be held Thursday or Friday. Meantime fishing operations continue normal.

No matter how the Gloucester fishermen vote, there will soon be no fish coming in from Gloucester because of the holidays.

"It is the custom for most of the fishermen to stay in port for Christmas," Mr. Gomes said. "They take off a couple of weeks then. There is always something to do in the way of overhauling and repairs.

"All of the boats now out won't go out again until the first of the year. The big fleet will tie up. They will be coming in the latter part of this week and some the first of next week. Some of the small boats will be out at Christmas, but most of the boats won't."

New Bedford fishermen meeting yesterday decided not to accept the OPA terms.

Opening Gates Of Palestine To Jews Urged

A three-point program, principal of which calls for the abrogation of the White Paper barring Palestine to the Jews, was proposed today by Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the Zionist Organization of America, as steps to the "realization of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine for those Jews who have survived the Hitler holocaust."

At a breakfast tendered to Dr. Goldstein and leading Zionists in Boston by Mayor Tobin, Dr. Goldstein termed the White Paper of 1939 "a remnant of the Munich appeasement era" that violated the spirit and basic principles of the Balfour Declaration. The latter document pledged Great Britain to the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish national home.

"This Commonwealth," Dr. Goldstein stated, "would be one in which the Arabs would have full rights, politically, economically, culturally and religiously — the same rights as are enjoyed by Jewish citizens of the United States."

Dr. Goldstein declared that now that Great Britain is unchallenged in the Near and Middle East, nothing and no one can stop her from throwing the gates of Palestine open to the Jews. He stated that 90 per cent of American Jews favored the opening.

Vermont Governor Strikes At Excess of Federal Power

Americans "have reached the realization they must free themselves from the oppressive power of centralized government if they are to progress in an orderly way for the greatest common good," declared Gov. William H. Wills (R) of Vermont, today, in speaking on the Bill of Rights at a luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

The public is "beginning to see and act on their belief that they must break up some of these segments of Federal power and take some of the pieces back to themselves," he said.

"I am not foolish enough to suppose," he added, "we could or would wish to go back to those days when each little commonwealth acted independently of every other. We are a union of states, and in matters touching common interests we must have common action. But the balance has been too badly out of kilter for far too long."

"Fortunately," he asserted, "we have come to the resolve that we should do more for ourselves, right at home. The best government still is that which remains closest to the people, whose servant it is and one which the people can see, feel, touch, and control. The realization has been reached that rather than shifting the burden and thereby escaping, the burden is made more onerous."

Discussing freedom of speech and of the press, Governor Wills said that "in this field of man's self expression, as in no other field, there should be untrammeled freedom if we are to keep alive a government of and by the people."

Fall River Mill Strike Spreads

Strikers' numbers increased today in the cotton mills of Fall River, as two more independent unions of craftsmen officially joined the walkout of the loom-fixers.

The labor trouble, growing out of conflict between craft and industrial unionism, promised one of the toughest tangles for United States Government agencies to wrestle with. The issue of the proper type of labor organization, whether the various unions of the skilled craftsmen or the one big union embracing all the workers, is the same which produced the split in the American labor movement some years ago and today divides organized labor into two great wings.

As the excitement of the strike's opening yesterday faded, this seemed the picture of the walkout: number of mills nine; number of striking craftsmen 1,200; total number of workers in mills all of whom will be made idle if the strike continues 9,000 to 10,000; time when the shutdown is likely to become general if nothing happens meanwhile, the end of this week.

Fifty per cent of the production is said to be on war goods, including insect cloth, Army quilts, underwear for servicemen, raincoats, and other items. Once the largest cotton goods manufacturing city in the world, Fall River remains today possibly the first in the United States.

Last night the independent unions of slasher tenders and knot tiers voted in a joint meeting to strike in sympathy with the loom-fixers, who initiated the tie-up.

Logan Airport Job Awarded

A contract for construction of foundations for two runways at Logan International Airport, East Boston, was today awarded by the Massachusetts Public Works Commission to the Geohagen Construction Company of New York.

Despite what was termed a precedent shattering objection by Executive Councilor John J. Sawtelle to the scheduled opening and reading of the bids, the New York company was announced as low bidder with an offer of $909,600. Award of the contract is subject to approval by the Governor and Council.

Councilor Sawtelle, only Democritic member of the executive Council, appeared before the Public Works Commission and read a prepared statement in which he said that any expansion of East Boston airport is in derogation to the rights of the citizens of East Boston.

Former Representative Thomas E. Barry (D) of East Boston, also attempted to address the Commission, but was halted by Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald, who said that the scheduled time for opening the bids was 12 noon and that it was already past that hour. He announced that others would be given an opportunity to speek after the bids had been read, but none took advantage of the offer.

Second lowest bidder was the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company with an offer of $968,000. The Department of Public Works estimate was $1,000,000.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "L," "M," "N," and "P" now valid; all expire Jan. 1. "Q" stamps valid Dec. 19.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil — Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944, Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Ban on Married Teachers Lifted

Because of the difficulty in securing substitute teachers in the Boston schools the School Committee last night voted to lift temporarily the ban on married teachers. According to Supt. Arthur L. Gould 88 positions requiring substitutes could not be filled last week. He added, however, in the light of the action taken by the School Committee vacancies can be filled during January and February, the months of the greater teacher absence.

At the request of Mayor Tobin the Committee agreed to hold an essay contest prior to Feb. 12, open to high school students in the public and parochial schools on the topic "Religious or Racial Discrimination Must Not Exist in America." First prize will be a $100 War Bond.

Soldiers to Help Deliver the Mail

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 14 (AP)—Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching—and they'll carry packs, too.

Postmaster William J. Rankin said today a group of 90 soldiers from Fort Devens, Mass., will pitch in with the delivery of Christmas mail here.

During their stay here they'll be quartered at Rentschler Field, East Hartford.

Leather Works In Private Hands

Thirteen tanneries in Peabody, Salem, and Danvers seized by the Army last month returned today to private operation with the one-time strikers content with the switch to normal.

"We were pleased to have the Army come in because it prevented any more retaliations against our organization by the leather workers' union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations," said James F. Dunn, business agent for the striking Independent, which has since affiliated with the Leather Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor.

"Production has resumed, and we hope it will continue. We, of course, were sorry to see the Army go," he said, "but realize its officers are needed much more elsewhere."

It Takes a Fire to Do It!

GOSHEN, Conn., Dec. 14 (AP)—The townspeople voted last night to organize a fire department, following a $10,000 fire Saturday night which razed the 150-year-old homestead of Mrs. Emma Adams, Waterbury newspaper correspondent. A town meeting will be asked to appropriate funds for a chassis for a pumper provided by the Office of Civilian Defense.

Biddeford, Maine, Democrats Keep City Government

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 14 (AP)—Biddeford Democrats, in the heaviest primary vote on record there, rejected an insurgent faction by renominating the entire city government yesterday, while in city elections Republicans made a clean sweep of Westbrook and re-elected all Hallowell officers.

Mayor Louis B. Lausier of Biddeford defeated Robert H. McCarn, 2,040 to 1,175, for renomination for a fourth term. Arthur J. Lesieur, who headed an unopposed Republican ticket, will compete with Mayor Lausier in next Monday's election in the textile mill city, which generally is overwhelmingly Democratic.

In light voting at Westbrook, Mayor H. Ordway Furbish won a third term by a vote of 1,384 to 373 for William L. Russell, D.

Democrats offered no candidates at Hallowell, where Frank P. Babbitt was elected Mayor for two years by 225 votes to 30 "write-in" votes for Mayor Fred P. Bullock, whom he defeated in the Republican caucus.

Oil Company Sets Up Safety Record

A safety record of two years without an accident was chalked up today by the Colonial Beacon Oil Company, of Everett, New England's largest refinery. The announcement was made by the Company's General Manager, Paul Shea.

Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Mayor Lewis of Everett, members of the National Safety Council, and oil-company officials paid tribute to this safety record at an oil industry luncheon at the Hotel Statler today.

Quincy Churches Receive $100 Each From King Fund

Thirty-nine Quincy churches representing 14 denominations today received gifts of $100 each from the King Family Fund, established in 1934 by the late Theophilus King. This is the 31st year that Quincy churches have received similar gifts, however, as Mr. King began making annual donations in 1912 to testify to his belief in "The breaking down of prejudices and the better understanding of each other's religious faith."

A gift of $100 also was made to a church in Rochester, Mass., birthplace of Mr. King.

In announcing the distribution of other donations to various social and church organizations Delcevare King, son of the founder of the family fund, said that with the present income of the Fund, additional gifts cannot be considered.

The gifts this year from The King Family Fund are as follows:

Churches, 40, each at $100, $4,000; Bethany Church, Contract Account, $3,000; Bethany Church, Maintenance Account, $1,000; Quincy Young Men's Christian Association, $1,000; Boy Scouts of America, Quincy Council, $100; Camp Fire Girls of Quincy, $100; Family Welfare Society of Quincy, $100; Girl Scouts of Quincy, $100; M. S. P. C. C., South Shore Branch, $100; Quincy Church Attendance Council, $100; Quincy Council for Alcohol Education, $100; Quincy Council of Churches, $100; Quincy Woman's Christian Temperance Union, $100, and Wollaston Woman's Christian Temperance Union, $100.

Tax Collections High in Brookline

Nearly 91 per cent of Brookline realty, personal, auto and poll taxes have been collected, aggregating $2,798,560, Tax Collector Albert P. Briggs reported today.

The realty and personal property collections represents a little more than 90 per cent of the levies of $2,957,561.20 for the year. Mr. Briggs said the receipts, up to Dec. 1, made a "most creditable showing under existing conditions." The total includes $2,410,383 in real estate taxes and $252,177 in personal property taxes, the former being approximately 89 per cent of the levy, and the latter practically 92 per cent of the levy.

SPAR Enlistments

Women wanting to enlist in the Spars—Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard—without leaving home until after the holidays may enlist now but not leave for training at the SPAR ship Biltmore, Palm Beach, Fla., until Jan. 13, it was announced today.

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Chicago Group Finds the Home Place to Stem Delinquency

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Concrete ways of preventing and correcting juvenile delinquency have come out of meetings of various groups held here recently to solve the problem—a problem said by all, in the last analysis, to be actually an "adult delinquency" problem instead.

How churches can help was threshed out in a meeting of ministers, church school teachers, social workers and others, with members of the Chicago Recreation Commission. One immediate result has been appointment by the Chicago Church Federation of a Committee on Juvenile Protection, with Russell W. Balard, new head resident at Hull House, at its top.

Another meeting scheduled to bring results was the recent annual conference of the Illinois Welfare Association, where Miss Jessie F. Binford, Executive Director of Chicago's Juvenile Protective Association, and an authority of many years' standing when it comes to youth and children, laid down definite ways in which the home, schools, employers, and the community can help.

Rather than "juvenile delinquency," she declared, the problem confronting the country today is "the problem of youth in a time of war." Juvenile delinquency is old, she explained, a part of the age-old problem of human conduct. Although much has been done toward solving it, particularly since passage in Illinois of the Juvenile Court Law of 1899, and while volumes of information and statistics have been gathered on how to meet juvenile delinquency problems, these don't, she affirmed, furnish a blueprint on how to meet conditions affecting children and young people in a time of total war.

Home Is Starting Place

"From all our experience in the Juvenile Protective Association—with the old problem of childhood and youth—and the new which the war has created, we see certain immediate concrete things that could be done," said Miss Binford, "in relation to the institutions which every child is molded by, for better or for worse.

"First, Home: Can we not publicize the expressed policy of our Government that mothers with children under 14 years are not wanted or expected to go to work? Parents should be informed, and every employer should help to carry it out. Can we not plan part-time work for mothers as they have in England and Canada?

"Schools: Can we not do much more to keep our children in school by consultation with parents who do not realize the gravity of the situation? Why can't our schools be kept open after school hours to keep the children off the streets, and at night for the boys and girls, with activities that will attract them? The taverns in every neighborhood in Chicago are open practically all night, and we have continuous reports about a Loop theater which never closes, from girls who appear in the Juvenile Court.

Church Takes a Hand

"Child Labor: Can we not enforce our child-labor laws? Our state-labor department is not meeting this condition. In all the many cases of boys working in bowling alleys which we've reported, there has not been one prosecution. Labor leaders are urging enforcement of child-labor laws. Can we not get employers to do likewise and let our children continue in school?

"The Community: All of us must take more responsibility today for what we call 'our community.' Never before have so many and as young children and boys and girls been exposed to all that it is and has to offer them. They will not stay home alone. They are out on the street here in Chicago, down in the Loop, at night as well as in the day. The old recreations do not attract them as before, and they have money to pay for anything commercial recreation has to offer. They want excitement and they find it—liquor, gambling, indecent shows. We, as citizens, have not as yet had the interest to make our public officials enforce our protective laws, nor have we had the imagination and leadership to compete with business interests for the leisure hour of youth. Youth has enough problems today without being exploited for profit."

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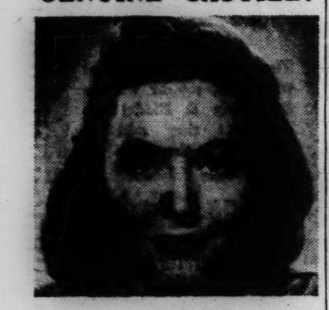

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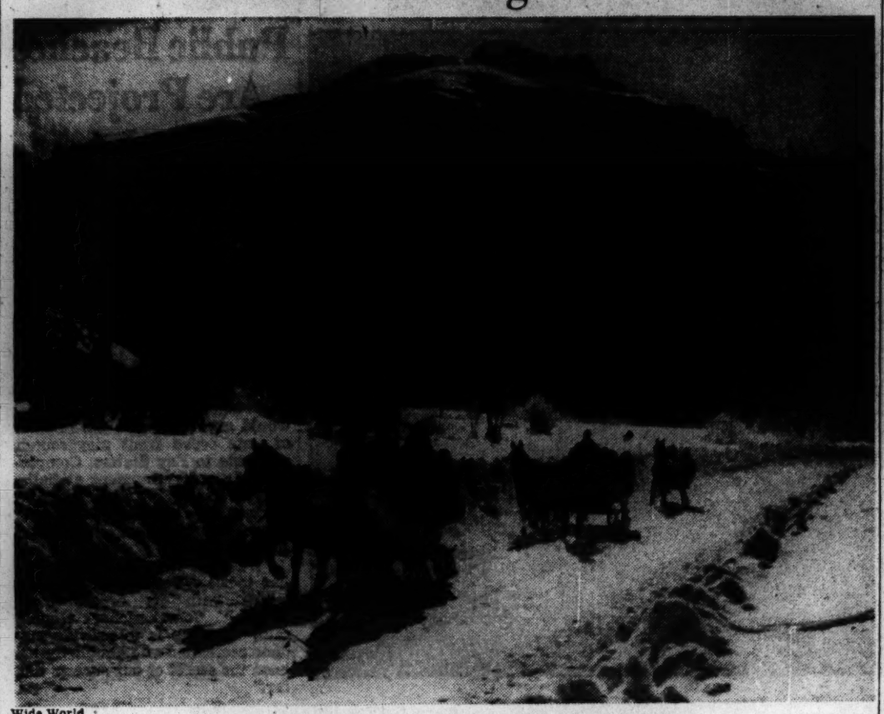

Wide World

Outdoor Winter Scene Wins Photography Prize

The third annual Hollywood, Calif., Studios' Still Photography Show, presented by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, opened on Nov. 26. Academy certificates of "Distinctive Achievement" and "Honorable Mention" were presented for the best pictures in each of the following exhibit classifications: (1) portrait, (2) character study, (3) posed production still, (4) action production still, (5) glamour picture, (6) candid shot, (7) poster art, (8) fashion study, (9) pin-up art, and (10) picture related to war effort. Here is the first prize winner in the action still out-of-doors group, an action production still by J. C. Milligan from the 20th Century-Fox film "Wintertime."

New Zealand War Construction Planned for Postwar Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Construction work pushed by the New Zealanders as part of their plans for reciprocal aid during the war years will have postwar value.

Much of the work has been large-scale building which, as the War Shipping Board has revealed, resulted in the entire output of the country's cement industry being held for American purposes. Great supplies of lumber also have been reserved for United States construction plans.

Where possible stores have been built in locations where they can be utilized by existing transportation systems. Numbers of them could be taken over by the State railroads systems after the war.

Many new structures have been started only after a survey of local educational needs, so that later they would be available as intermediate schools linking grade and high schools.

Still other buildings were planned so they could be converted into apartment houses and help relieve the pressure on housing accommodations which is expected to be intensified when peace comes.

A glimpse of what these works have involved has been given by Works Minister Robert A. Semple. Projects for the United States and for the New Zealand military forces used up 360,000,000 feet of lumber, enough to fill 75 Liberty ships.

According to Works Minister Semple, the country has built 73 fields, totaling almost 10,000 acres. There were 108 miles of all-weather runways and 68 miles of concrete runways. These will have great peacetime value, especially in a country with the communication problems that New Zealand has.

Present indications are that New Zealand, perhaps alone amidst the Allies, is going to finish the war with the United States indebted to her.

This is because the mountains of war material sent down here arived in New Zealand at a time when the immediate threat of invasion was waning and when the New Zealanders were beginning to talk of carrying the war to the Japanese. They thus found themselves with amounts of matériel four or five times as great as when their needs were calculated on the basis of repelling an invasion with every man under arms.

During the war New Zealanders have been receiving the benefit of what may be called off the record, American aid, which has been important both to their fighting efficiency and their morale. New Zealand cities are small, and some communities suddenly found large numbers of American boys planted in their midst and the civic organization to meet their needs lacking.

Budget Cut Hinted —To $95 Billion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—A scale down in Government spending for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1944, was hinted at Dec. 13. Unofficial sources said President Roosevelt may ask for about $95,000,000,000 in his budget message to Congress early next year.

This year's budget request was for $108,000,000,000, an estimate which later was reduced to about $97,800,000,000, with some $92,000,000,000 for war costs.

If the same ratio of nonwar expenses prevails during the next fiscal year, then the anticipated $95,000,000,000 figure would provide: $90,000,000,000 for war items and the balance for other governmental purposes.

Although a cutback in the budget estimate is predicted, war costs are running well ahead this year of last with $37,684,000,000 spent so far, compared with war expenditures of $28,251,000,000 in the corresponding period during the previous fiscal year.

MacArthur Clubs Plan All-U. S. Convention

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Plans for a national convention of "MacArthur for President" clubs in Chicago early next year were announced yesterday, following a statement of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that no War Department regulation or policy would prevent an Army officer from accepting a nomination for President or Vice-President.

The convention plans were announced by Joseph P. Savage, an attorney, President of the Illinois Club, who said he was corresponding with MacArthur clubs in other states to fix an exact date.

He said the Illinois Club has been serving unofficially as a sort of national clearing house for other MacArthur clubs.

Oil Increase Defies Order To Hold Line

Continued from Page 1

it was found firms were making allegedly excessive war profits. Now Congress seems bent on relaxing these strict rules. The argument is that the Government must allow industries sufficient profit to permit postwar reconversion.

On the other hand, labor unions are threatened with stiffer treatment under the pending bill. The House adopted an amendment requiring labor unions and fraternal and similar organizations to file financial returns with the Treasury. The Senate Committee voted yesterday to exempt fraternal organizations from this provision, but reached no final decision as to labor groups.

Compromise Seems Possible

On the third big salient of the anti-inflationary front, namely, subsidies, important events are already occurring. The shape of a possible "compromise" is being dimly forecast.

What happened here is that the House overwhelmingly passed a bill favoring repeal of all food subsidies (save several contained in the bill itself) after Dec. 31.

The Administration sought to modify this measure, threatening White House veto, but the Farm Bloc, which seeks all-round higher prices rather than subsidies, decided on the strategy of holding off a compromise till after both chambers had passed the bill, when its bargaining position would be stronger.

Consumer and "white-collar" resentment over the measure, which would immediately send up the cost of living, has been coming in to the Senate, however, and a three-man committee has been chosen from the Banking Committee, now considering the measure, to try to formulate a compromise.

Dire Possibility Seen

The three Senators all carry weight, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, leader of the Farm Bloc, and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, who has been proposing a campromise for some time.

The direction which the "compromise" may take is apt to be highly distasteful to the Administration, with the Southern Democratic Farm Bloc and the Republicans in possible alliance, outnumbering the pro-Administration group represented by Senator Barkley.

What is likely to be proposed is continuance of most food subsidies, but repeal of the special "roll-back" subsidies, on butter, meat and the like, resulting probably in higher consumer costs of around five cents or more a pound.

The compromise also would probably attempt to tie the subsidy program into the wage stabilization program, so that if the cost of living rose, the right of workers to ask higher wages would automatically be extended.

New Liberty Ship Named For War Correspondent

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 14 (AP)—A Liberty Ship bearing the name of Ralph W. Barnes, the first American war correspondent killed in action, was launched at the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation Dec. 10.

House Group Farm Labor Plan Sent Back for Further Study

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Members of the House Appropriations Committee disagreed today over administration of a plan for importing farm labor and recruiting domestic farm help for proposed 1944 bumper crops, and sent a measure providing funds for the program back to a subcommittee for further study.

The Committee acted after hearing War Food Administrator Marvin Jones appeal for new funds to finance the plan. Mr. Jones stated that while "there will be a need for more food than we can produce" next year, there is no serious shortage in sight if production goals are met.

The Budget Bureau has recommended a $39,529,000 outlay on 1944 farm recruitment.

Appropriations Chairman Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri said recommitment of the financing authority resulted from Committee approval of an amendment giving complete control of the program to the Agricultural Extension Service instead of dividing it between the Extension Service and WFA, as was recommended by the subcommittee.

The Extension Service Amendment was offered by Representative Everett M. Dirkson (R) of Illinois, and after its adoption the measure was sent back to the subcommittee for further consideration.

Mr. Cannon said he was hopeful the bill could be put in shape for action before the end of this month.

Approximately $32,000,000 was appropriated for the farm labor program for the calendar year 1943.

Mr. Jones testified during hearings on the 1944 appropriation bill that next year's goals involve an all-out effort to boost by 4 per cent the record production of 1943 which in turn was 32 per cent more than in the basic 1935-39 period.

Since April, 1940, he said, about 4,000,000 workers have left the farms, many of them strapping young men who went into the armed forces or into war plants.

To compensate for that loss, he said, "the American farmer has been driven to extreme measures," farm working hours have been increased, farmers, wives and children have been put to work, and farmers generally have been forced to train inexperienced city youth and to use foreign workers, troops, and war prisoners.

Here's where much of the extra labor came from, Mr. Jones said:

Workers imported from Mexico under agreements with the State Department, 52,624; from Jamaica, 8,828; from the Bahama Islands, 4,698.

Japanese evacuees, 12,600; inmates of institutions, 44,000; conscientious objectors, 2,500; soldiers and sailors volunteering for farm work while on short leave, 54,500; soldiers detailed by the War Department, 7,425; prisoners of war, 45,400 [paid rates conforming to requirements of the Geneva convention].

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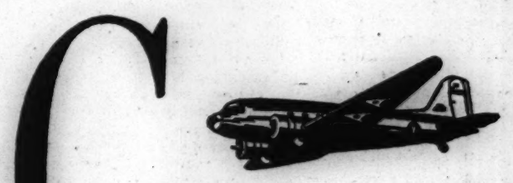
FLAKO PIE CRUST
Both are home made quality products.

OUR ARMED FORCES

This Christmas let us think, with profound appreciation, of our armed forces and what they are doing for us.

Let us individually pledge to them our financial support, to the extent of our ability to buy more War Bonds now.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION



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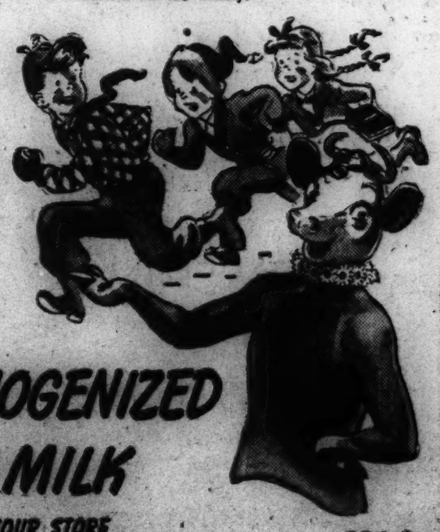
★ GIVE TO THE NATIONAL WAR FUND ★

THE WHY'S, WHEREFORE'S, AND WHEN'S OF
"The Children's Milk"

WHY
: : : Is Borden's Homogenized Vitamin D Milk called "The Children's Milk"?
Because it is so extra-good children LIKE to drink it. Homogenization puts CREAM IN EVERY DROP . . . makes the entire quart richer, smoother, more delicious.

WHEREFORE
: : : smart mothers everywhere are switching to "The Children's Milk"!
In addition to "cream in every drop," Borden's Homogenized Vitamin D Milk gives you a variety of food elements including calcium and phosphorus. It's a grand food for all the family.

WHEN
: : : is the time for "The Children's Milk"?
Now, of course! Our government has asked us to conserve milk. So to our customers, we say switch to the milk that will do your family the *most good* —Borden's Homogenized Vitamin D Milk!



BORDEN'S HOMOGENIZED VITAMIN D MILK
AT YOUR DOOR, OR AT YOUR STORE

efiant Roads f South Face rastic Order

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHINGTON, Dec. 14—En- nent of the Government's ded appeal to 16 Southern d and terminal companies d racial discrimination in employment practices must from the White House, it pped today.

ications were that President velt would act under his war powers to give the of law, if necessary, to the tive handed down by the nittee on Fair Employment ice which the 16 companies now flatly and publicly re- d.

the statement issued by the ads charging that the FEPC's sed policy was "unrealistic" a violation of the Railway Act, Malcolm Ross, Chair- of the Committee, replied the question of preventing railroad workers from be- sed by the carriers at their kills is a war problem of the order.

Not Displacing Whites

ere is no question of Negroes g to displace whites, Mr. pointed out. Negro firemen the accepted majority for ars on Southern railroads, utomatic stokers and diesel- ed engines changed the dirty, work into desirable jobs.

also held that racial preju- was not at issue in this case. id that white Southern engi- have for decades had decent ng relationships with Negro en, and he quoted Sidney Al- n, Counsel for the railroads, ting: "I certainly do not mean ntend that anything in the would interfere with the oyment of Negroes as fire- on locomotives."

the question of the jurisdic- of the Committee and other s raised by the railroad's re- to acquiesce to the demand racial discrimination be end- Mr. Ross declared:

No Jurisdiction Conflict

he Southeastern Carriers' ference Agreement, which the mittee found inviolation of cutive Order 9,346, was con- ed with the hiring and use of oes as firemen and not with promotion from firemen to neers. The railroads now ad- e obligations under the Rail- Labor Act as barriers to ging the discriminatory heastern Carriers' Confer- Agreement. There is no con- of jurisdiction here.

he agreement was reached the brotherhoods in 1941, by mutual agreement it can ltered or discarded. In ask- both parties to make this , the FEPC is not suggesting ing which cannot be done nformity with the Railway Act and the procedures ed by the National Media- Board. There are extremely us Negro problems on Amer- railroads. The FEPC did not nt them. It tried, honestly with the war need for rail- workers in mind, to find out t is wrong and to direct edial action.

Not Impossible to Change

o change bad practices now ot 'impossible and impracti- e.' Secretary McAdoo, in 1918, lized the pay of white and o firemen as 'an act of simple ce.' A like need for war man- r inspired that change. The today are giving extraordi- y fine service to wartime rica. The FEPC believes that granting of over-due rights egro railroad men, far from a cause for disorder, could managed as to improve serv- nd to raise the morale of of thousands of Negro Ameri- who have their own stake nning this war quickly.

he Committee's directives are ibed as being broad. They ex- no further than the problem , not by FEPC, but by com- economic and human agen- roping through prejudice and rance toward a working racy of which we need not shamed either at home or d. It will take time to raise tructure laid down by the nitte's blueprint. Not to start is to acknowledge defeat."

t. Crawford to Quit Government Service

ASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)— James R. Crawford, Artic aptain and explorer who once ned from a trip to find that d War 1 had been fought ahd in his absence and without ledge, will retire from Gov- ent service Jan. 31.

e Fish and Wildlife Service unced his retirement after a r of 40 years in the Arctic. ow is skipper of the Brant, laskan vessel of the Fish and ife Service.

ptain Crawford, when asked he would do with his leisure, e would retire to his home Seattle, and as soon as he can e gasoline he and his wife ake an auto tour "to see the ."

Watanabe First Japanese to Join WAC

NVER, Colo., Dec. 14 (AP)— Watanabe, of Santa Cruz, , yesterday became the first ese member of the Wom- Army Corps.

took the WAC oath at a l ceremony in the office of John C. Vivian.

e always been opposed to militarism," she said.

Relics of Four Wars

Wide World

Metal Will Be Recast for Modern Matériel

Riggers at Seattle, Wash, uncovered these relics in an assortment of scrap metal and concrete serving as ballast in a ship's hold docked for repairs. The mementoes included muzzle-loading cannon, breech-locks, unused shells and cannon balls, and cannon marked with casting dates as far back as 1722. No dates were found on cannon balls, which ranged from 12- to 14-inch diameter. Shells, 3-, 5- and 10-inch, intended for use in World War I were found. Best steel in the lot was found in the ball bearings used under huge gun turrets on the old U. S. S. Montana. Here workers are shown sorting out the scrap ballast.

OWI Cites Nazi Attack on Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Nazi closing of Oslo University on Nov. 30 after the arrest of 1,200 of its students and teachers and the University of Strasbourg on Dec. 2 with the arrest of all its Alsatian estudents are only part of a wide-spread Nazi war on free education in the occupied countries, the Office of War Information said today.

The OWI based its observations on a report from overseas sources giving a partial account of Nazi interference with education in three of the occupied countries—France, the Netherlands and Greece—and showing the tremendous education reconstruction job to be needed after the war.

Meanwhile, one young student of Oslo University who escaped to Stockholm while being deported from Norway to Germany, was quoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation Home Service as saying that none of the students saw the University fire which the Nazis gave as one of their excuses for the mass arrest. Nazi authorities, he declared, rounded the students up in the hall of the University and had printed forms ready for them to sign, instructing their parents to send them clothes in Germany.

Sent to Reich to Work

In the Netherlands, according to the report to the OWI, only about 2,300 students now attend universities. Nijmegen, Amsterdam, and Leyden Universities have been closed. Four thousand students have been sent by the Nazis to factories in Hannover, Berlin and various Austrian cities. About 5,600 are in hiding.

Dutch students have been in the front of the fight for liberation, the report recalls. As early as September, 1940, they resisted Nazi measures for banning Jewish professors. Many schools, dispossessed of their own buildings, have carried on in barns and farmhouses.

At the present time, the Nazi-controlled Netherlands press is complaining that professors refuse to teach students who have signed a "declaration of loyalty" to Germany.

France Affected, Too

Universities in France continue to function, but the Nazi-Vichy influence has affected both the curricula and the textbooks, the report said. Many teachers have been dismissed for being "anti-German" or Jewish and many textbooks, particularly on history, have been suppressed.

School attendance in France has been generally low since the armistice.

In Greece, the report said, only a small percentage of schools is believed to be open in any part of the country. The largest attendance in Greece is in schools of law and medicine but one professor of medicine in Athens said that teaching was impossible because most of the equipment had been carried off to Germany.

Many professors have been ousted from the Universities of Athens and Salonika. Salonika had to be closed at one time until substitutes willing to teach Nazi ideology could be found.

In the parts of Greece occupied by Bulgaria, not one Greek school or teacher remains and every attempt has been made to exterminate the Greek-educated classes. Greek children must pass an examination in the Bulgarian language and are given new history and geography books extolling the concept of the "great Bulgarian Empire."

Stimson Says More Are Needed in WAC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson says the recent WAC recruiting drive resulted in a "decided spurt," but did not reach the goals of 70,000 additional women in the service.

The present strength of the Corps is approximately 60,000—plus the unannounced number taken in during the campaign just over.

Even though the 70,000 goal was not reached recruits are "coming in at the highest rate since last April," Mr. Stimson said at his press conference.

Pleading for increased WAC enrollment, Mr. Stimson said that "I hope that the women of the country will come to feel a personal responsibility for filling the ranks of the Corps."

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The Armed Forces have first call
REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER

Back the Attack with MORE War Bonds

Senate Group Would Freeze Security Tax

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Opposing automatic doubling of social security taxes next year, the Senate Finance Committee today voted to freeze these taxes through 1944 at the present rate of 1 per cent each on employees and employers.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who twice before has succeeded in blocking an automatic doubling of the rate, led today's movement. Present reserves, he declared, are far larger than are required by law.

In other important actions, the committee:

1. Ratified, by a vote of 11 to 10, the House decision to require labor unions and other nonprofit organizations to file informational returns.
2. Approved an increase in the excess profits tax rate on corporations, from 90 to 95 per cent.
3. Retained the present 80 per cent over-all ceiling with respect to corporate normal, surtax and excess profits taxes.

Abandoning hope of completing work on the tax bill today, Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia announced that action on proposed changes in individual income tax rates, principally to integrate the victory tax with the regular levy, had been put off until tomorrow.

In that connection, he released a report drawn by Colin Stam, chief of the joint Congressional committee on taxation, declaring that the Treasury Department had made "an unfair and unwarranted attack upon the method of integration" voted by the House Ways and Means Committee.

"Although the first Victory Tax return is not due until March 15, 1944, a great deal of criticism, largely Treasury inspired, was directed against the tax," Mr. Stam's report said.

"The Treasury, although having jurisdiction of the administration and enforcement of the tax, opened a speaking campaign against the tax, almost immediately after its enactment."

Mr. Stam asserted that "the Treasury apparently preferred to defeat the minimum tax (proposed by the House in connection with the integration) than to make it workable in their estimation."

Thanksgiving Poem Wins High Honors

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Barbara Fruth, of Fostoria, Ohio, a teen-age entrant competing for the first time, walked off with the honors in the ninth annual Camp Fire Girl poetry contest with a poem on Thanksgiving, it was announced here today.

Her four stanzas of verse, entitled "Thanksgiving Chant," won first prize because, in the opinion of the judges, they were marked by "dignity and strength" and contained "the surest touches of imaginative originality."

Second and third places were awarded to Caroline McGowan of Fort Worth, Texas, and Betty Pearson of Butte, Mont.

The first and last stanzas of Miss Fruth's poem follow:

Thanksgiving Chant

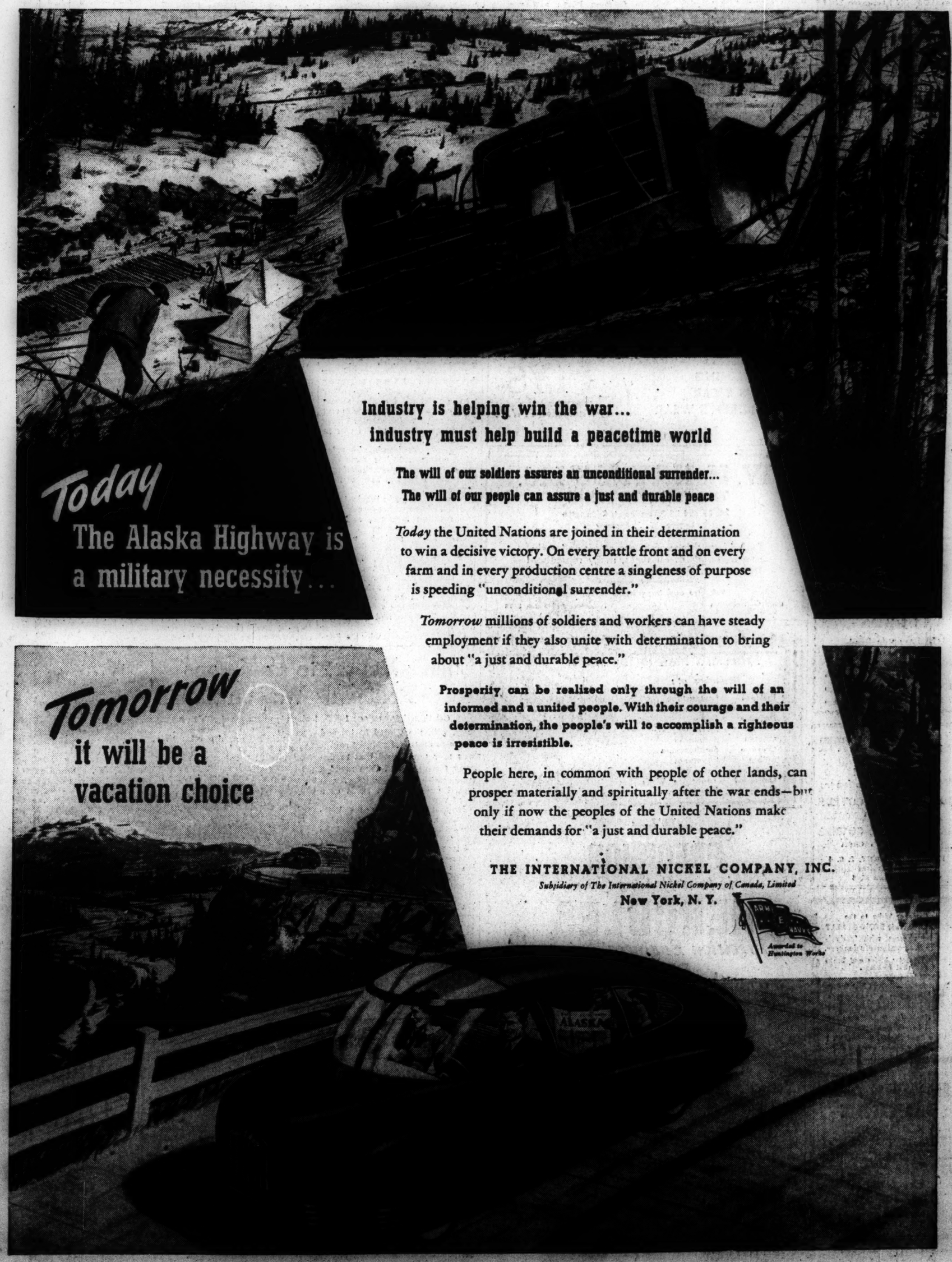
Starched white linen on gray wool cloak—
Musket and prayer-book side by side—
With firm quick tread these Pilgrim folk
Pass through the woods at eventide. . . .

Starched white linen on gray wool cloak—
Musket and prayer-book side by side—
With thankful voices these Pilgrim folk
Lift praise to God at eventide.

Miss Warren Resigns As College President

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—Trustees of Sarah Lawrence College announced yesterday the resignation of Miss Constance Warren, President of the institution for 15 years.

Burton P. Fowler, Board chairman, said that "after 37 years in the field of education Miss Warren feels she should curtail her activities." She formerly was President of Pine Manor Junior College at Wellesley, Mass.


Today
The Alaska Highway is a military necessity...
Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world
The will of our soldiers assures an unconditional surrender...
The will of our people can assure a just and durable peace
Today the United Nations are joined in their determination to win a decisive victory. On every battle front and on every farm and in every production centre a singleness of purpose is speeding "unconditional surrender."
Tomorrow millions of soldiers and workers can have steady employment if they also unite with determination to bring about "a just and durable peace."
Prosperity can be realized only through the will of an informed and a united people. With their courage and their determination, the people's will to accomplish a righteous peace is irresistible.
People here, in common with people of other lands, can prosper materially and spiritually after the war ends—but only if now the peoples of the United Nations make their demands for "a just and durable peace."
THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.
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ARMY NAVY
Awarded to Huntington Works
Tomorrow
it will be a
vacation choice
ALASKA

Dnieper River Bastion Recaptured by Assault of Red Army

Continued from Page 1

with 50 tons of bombs, the United States Navy reported.

The latest attack on the Marshall Islands targets occurred Dec. 11.

American Navy:

Knox Says Drive On Enemy Ready

Secretary of the Navy Knox predicted "hard blows" against the Japanese in the Pacific in the near future.

"What seemed to be only nibbling has been carried on with the express purpose of decimating the enemy's strength. He has contributed by sending down small task forces, which have been regularly overwhelmed.

"We seldom encounter transports and cargo-carrying ships in outlying ports held by the enemy," he said. "Because of severe losses in this type of craft inflicted by American submarines, surface ships and airplanes, the Japanese have resorted to the use of barges in attempts to move men and materials to their bases.

"Hundreds of these barges have been sunk," the Secretary said, "and a great many thousands of Japanese soldiers have been lost in their efforts to relieve beleaguered garrisons."

Discussing the air warfare, he said that the actual figure of losses shows that six or eight enemy planes now are being shot down for every American plane lost.

Garand Used as Rifle Or Grenade Thrower

By the Associated Press

Fort Benning, Ga., Dec. 14

An Army Colonel and a civilian employee at Fort Benning have developed a device which will launch an anti-tank grenade from the fast firing M-1 Garand semiautomatic rifle, the Army announced yesterday.

Col. Charles H. Coates, member of the Infantry Board, and Ray S. Miller, civilian armament foreman in the post's ordnance shop, were credited with the invention which eliminates need for the old style "03" rifle for grenade launching. It enables an individual soldier to use at will an M-1 rifle either as a grenade launcher or as a semi-automatic rifle.

Russia:

Nazis Lose Bastion On Middle Dnieper

Cherkasy, last remaining Nazi bastion on the middle Dnieper River between Kremenchug and Kiev, has been lost to a charging Red Army, the Berlin Radio announced, as Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army turned the die against Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein in the battle of the Kiev bulge.

Cherkasy is a strategic river port on the main railway linking Gomel with Odessa on the Black Sea. Its capture paves the way for the junction of Russian forces operating out of the Kremenchug bridgehead with those on the southern edge of the Kiev salient.

The reluctance of the Germans to evacuate Cherkasy was emphasized by the desperate and extremely costly battle they fought to cling to this Dnieper port of 50,000 population, the outskirts of which were reached and by-passed on Nov. 19 by the Red Army.

"After several weeks of bitter fighting in the Cherkasy area, which was successfully sustained against many times superior tank and infantry formations, the German command withdrew German garrison forces from Cherkasy to shortened and more favorable positions," said the radiocast.

"Evacuation of this town which for a long time has been utterly devastated, was carried out in complete order and without any losses in men and material," the radiocast continued.

"It was only after several hours that Red Army units in medium strength penetrated into the ruins of Cherkasy, which had been sown with mines. They suffered additional considerable losses during their entry into these ruins."

In a second main drive expanding the Kremenchug salient the Russians continued to advance toward the industrial city of Kirovograd.

Despite the importance of the Russian gains elsewhere, the battle of the Kiev bulge held the chief interest of observers both here and in Moscow, not only because of the threat to the Russians in this all-out Nazi attempt to retake Kiev, but also because of the great blow to German hopes and prestige which would accompany its collapse.

Italy:

Nazis Captured By Indian Troops

Indian troops attacking in the center of the British Eighth Army front in Italy penetrated German defenses and captured a number of prisoners, headquarters announced, while Canadians along the Adriatic coast stopped Nazi armored attacks.

Activity of the Fifth Army front was confined to artillery duels and patrols, particularly in the Liri Valley.

Main ground fighting took place on the Eighth Army front. The Germans attempted to halt Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's offensive which is proceeding methodically toward the strategic road junction of Ortona.

British guns knocked out a number of German tanks which tried to break through in counterattacks. The Eighth then resumed its advance and broadened its bridgeheads south and southwest of Ortona in a number of local engagements.

Weather was overcast and showery on both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts.

In the air war, American Mitchell bombers attacked a German oil depot at the Yugoslav port of Split and also blasted warehouses at Sibenik, farther up the coast.

By a Staff Artist

The Battle of East Asia

Arrows indicate position of Chinese forces advancing into Japanese-held territory. Shaded portion shows section under Japanese control.

Air Warfare:

Fourth RAF Raid On West Germany

The RAF's Mosquito bombers raided Western Germany Dec. 13 for the fourth successive night, the British Air Ministry announced, returning to their bases without loss.

The raid followed up a daylight assault on unspecified objectives in Western Germany by formations of U. S. Liberators and Flying Fortresses, during which American airmen shot down 15 Nazi fighters to bring to 187 the total number of German planes downed by the 8th Air Force this month.

According to official figures the heavy bombers have downed 257 enemy planes in their last 15 missions since Oct. 20.

Fourteen of the German fighters downed Dec. 13 were bagged by the bomber gunners. The other was destroyed by the strong fighter escort of Thunderbolts and Lightnings, which made their longest round trip of the war in this theater.

Marauder medium bombers also went out Dec. 13 for their first mission in eight days, blasting a Nazi fighter base at Schipol near Amsterdam.

American losses in the day's operations were five heavy bombers, two medium bombers, and two fighters.

Cautioning against possible overoptimism at the comparatively low bomber losses, Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, commanding the 8th Air Force bomber command, said the attacks were planned to take advantage of weather conditions greatly favoring the bombers and hampering the enemy fighters.

One of the reasons why the Fortress and Liberator gunners have been able to claim the lion's share of the Nazi fighters shot down in recent raids was seen, meanwhile, in evidence of repeated efforts by the Germans to avoid the American fighters in order to get at the bombers.

Gunners aboard the bombers have destroyed almost twice as many enemy planes as the escorting fighters in the past two months.

Pacific:

Australians Gain On Huon Peninsula

Australian ground forces maintained their steady progress in the task of clearing the Japanese from Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, by pushing across the Sowi River for a gain of two miles.

Supported by Matilda (medium) tanks, the advanced Australian infantry units were reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué to be nearing Lakona on the coast, 12 miles north of Finschhafen.

Another Australian force inland continued its pressure against enemy rear guards north of Wareo, the important enemy base which the Aussies captured Dec. 8.

Bombers, light and heavy, supported by fighters broke their inactivity enforced by the weather in the Solomons to give Japanese air strips and installations on Bougainville a heavy pasting.

Liberator heavies attacked the enemy in the Buka area, on the north tip of Bougainville, while nearly 100 Dauntless dive bombers, Avenger torpedo planes and fighters unloaded 54 tons of bombs on Jakohina Field in the Buin area, on the south end of the island.

Meanwhile, Mitchell medium bombers supported by Kittihawk fighters blasted the Kieta air installations, eastward across the island from Empress Augusta Bay, where Americans have established an air strip.

China:

Japanese Retreating In Shishmen Area

Chinese troops on Dec. 13 recaptured Shishmen, important town 40 miles northwest of Changteh, while other forces, attacking from several directions, closed in on the highway junction of Linli, 25 miles north of Changteh, dispatches from the front declared.

The Japanese garrison at Shishmen was said to have been routed and was reported retreating in a northeasterly direction. Spearheads of the Chinese columns advancing on Linli already are in the outskirts of the town, Chinese advices said.

With the new advances the scene of major fighting in China's "rice bowl" was shifting to the area between Shishmen and Linli, with the Chinese trying to push eastward to cut the highway which twists northwestward from Linli to the Yangtze River port of Shasi.

Chinese field dispatches said the Japanese were suffering heavy casualties.

Liberators of the United States 14th Air Force hammered the Japanese airbase at Hankow, China, for the second successive night Dec. 12, scoring many direct hits on the target, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell's headquarters announced.

Another formation of Liberators, operating with a fighter escort, swept into French Indo-China by daylight Dec. 12 to hammer the railway yards at Hanoi, the announcement said.

U-Boat Toll:

Allied Ship Losses Cut 80 P. C. in Year

An 80 per cent decline in Allied shipping losses as a result of U-boat action in the West Atlantic is recorded in the second year of American participation in the war.

From Dec. 7, 1941, until the end of the following November, Axis submarines took a toll of 585 Allied and neutral ships in the Western Atlantic, a weekly average of more than ten ships.

In the next 12 months, announced shipping losses in the same waters dropped to 110 vessels, or about two ships a week.

An Associated Press tabulation of Western Atlantic ship losses follows:

Month	2d Year	1st Year
December	20 (1942)	23 (1941)
January	12 (1943)	21 (1942)
February	18	28
March	17	51
April	9	49
May	10	102
June	3	111
July	13	51
August	1	53
September	1	34
October	2	28
November	4	34
Total	110	585

Stimson Discloses Patton Upbraided Another Soldier

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who slapped one soldier and upbraided another, was disclosed Dec. 13 to have spoken with "undue harshness" to a third, who had left off his leggings because his ankles were swollen.

The disclosure was by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in a report to the Senate Military Committee, arguing that while the apparent demand of the slapping incident, which was issued Nov. 22, may have been "an error in judgment from a public relations viewpoint, it was eminently sound from a military standpoint."

Mr. Stimson said that General Patton, who had been charged previously with upbraiding two soldiers and cuffing one of them, was reported by news correspondents on another occasion to have "spoken threateningly and with undue harshness" to a soldier who failed to wear his leggings because his ankles were swollen. The soldier was on combat duty at the time.

Beyond the three now listed incidents, General Patton's record contains nothing else of this nature, Mr. Stimson said in reporting that one of the incidents involved Private Charles L. Kuhl and occurred when the General visited the 15th Evacuation Hospital in Sicily Aug. 3. Mr. Stimson did not make it clear whether Private Kuhl was the soldier whom General Patton struck in the belief he was malingering.

Howe Offers Canada Plan For Postwar Productivity

Continued from Page 1

development of new markets abroad;

8. Improvement of home distribution centers;

9. Development of Canada's fishing industry, with all these postwar plans built "on the broad case of private industry, agriculture and our forests, mines and fisheries."

Disparages "Made Jobs"

Mr. Howe took issue with "apostles of discontent" who fear widespread unemployment after the war and who see relief from it only in huge public works programs.

"With our postwar planners thinking in terms of public works and a government dole, is it any wonder," he asked, "that the advocates of socialism are finding many disciples?"

People must stop thinking in terms of "making jobs," he said. A job must be a real job, one with the purpose of getting something done. When the war finished there would be 700,000 or 800,000 men and women from the armed forces who would be looking for something to do.

"We owe them," he said, "a big, confident Canada that knows how to keep its people employed. We owe them opportunity, adventure, a new challenge to their energies and their minds."

He had found not a trace of pessimism among manufacturers when discussing postwar prospects for their own businesses, he declared. Many had come to him wishing to buy government-owned machine tools, and they were certainly not thinking of buying these with the object of letting them rust, Mr. Howe pointed out. There have been many prospective purchasers for war plants built by the Government for special purposes, he disclosed, and the belief prevails that in the great majority of cases very little time would be needed to make the change over to peacetime industry.

Not Like Old War Aftermath

"The argument that the aftermath of this war must be parallel to the aftermath of the last war cannot be sustained," said Mr. Howe. He argued that the same aggressive steps that are being taken to prevent breakdowns in wartime can be applied to prevent breakdowns in postwar economy.

Mr. Howe said he was himself fully engaged in looking after Canada's industrial war production and was not a member of the postwar planning fraternity, but when he looked about him he discovered a new Canada "utterly different from the tired and discouraged Canada of the early 30s." There is a new spirit abroad in the land, the Munitions Minister declared.

The country's war production program has been planned "not without optimism," said Mr. Howe, "but in no instance have we failed to reach our objective. This has been made possible by a close partnership between government, private industry, the producer and the worker."

Let us continue, he urged, that close partnership "that has built the Canada of today and use it to build the Canada of tomorrow."

Seaman Likely to Go Back As U. S. Interior Secretary

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—After serving a month as an apprentice seaman, Abe Fortas had an offer today to take an old berth—Undersecretary of the Interior.

The Navy announced yesterday that seaman Fortas, married with no children, has been discharged honorably for physical reasons. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes promptly announced that he hoped to persuade him to return to his former post.

Mr. Fortas had insisted on getting into uniform.

Eden's Report to Commons Reaffirms War on Japan

Continued from Page 1

ment with the United States and China to destroy Japan, he said it was now understood that to destroy Germany and then make a compromise peace with Japan would only sow the seeds of a third world war.

He told the Commons that Britain was a "benevolent assistant" in the Japanese war. He renewed the pledge that Britain would employ all its forces against Japan which was as great a menace to the British Commonwealth as to the United States or China.

Mr. Eden paid high tribute to the personality of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and said agreement was complete for close collaboration with China after the war. He said Mr. Churchill and General Chiang spoke the same language of determination.

Of the Teheran conference Mr. Eden re-emphasized the cordiality and sincerity of the decisions reached. He told again how military plans and the timing of those plans is now agreed, which means that the war will be shortened.

Of political plans he said: "We do not seek to impose a three-power will upon Europe. We seek to liberate those countries so that each of them can take its place in the European family again."

Of France, Mr. Eden said: "The French people will find the spirit to lift themselves up again." He said he saw ample evidence of this in the gallantry of French forces in Tunisia and Libya, and in the heroic and everincreasing resistance movement in France. He gave full recognition to how cruel had been French suffering.

His story of the Allied delay in Italy was a story of rain. But he anticipated further German withdrawals soon.

Mr. Eden named Yugoslavia and Greece as Allied problems. He reaffirmed that British policy was to help those in occupied countries who are fighting the Germans, to try to bring dissenting elements of those countries together, and to leave the question of future administrations to be decided by the peoples themselves when they are able to do so.

Even though there was some disappointment in the Commons today that more specific details haven't yet come to light about the Middle East conferences the Commons recognizes the momentous nature of the meetings from which Mr. Eden has returned here post haste to report.

As Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Laborite, from the Opposition front bench pointed out, there can hardly fail to be "growing pains." Past suspicions, he said, couldn't be swept away in a few days.

Britain, he added, must learn to live with the very hard-boiled American on the one hand and double-dyed Communist on the other hand. And Mr. Greenwood didn't seem to think that would be a bad thing for Britain either.

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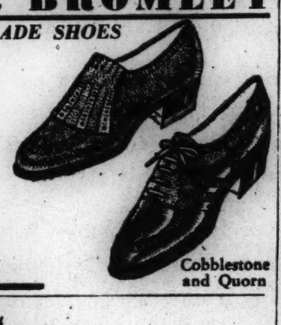

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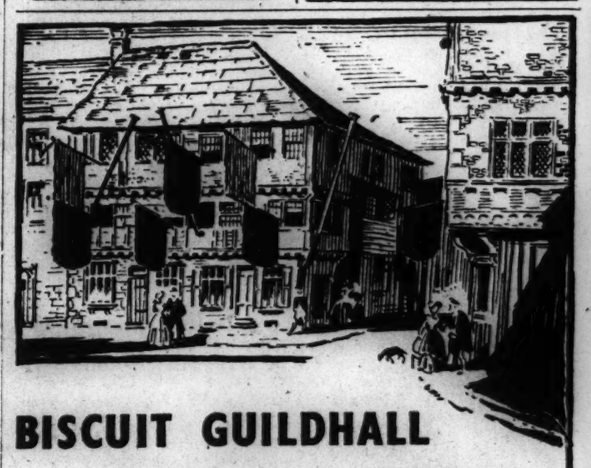

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Patton Visit To Cairo Has City Talking

CAIRO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Commander of the U. S. Seventh Army, and various members of his staff have appeared unexpectedly in Cairo on an unexplained mission.

[Cairo is the seat of two governments in exile—Greek and Yugoslav. Conferences with representatives of these governments would be a natural prelude to any Allied attempt to invade Europe through the Balkans. There has been speculation as to the next assignment of the Seventh Army since its whirlwind campaign across Sicily was completed.]

President Roosevelt, during his recent surprise visit to Sicily talked with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and General Patton, among other Allied military leaders in this theater.

General Patton recently received a rebuke from General Eisenhower for "reprehensible conduct" after he upbraided two shell-shocked soldiers, cuffing one of them.

General Patton's appearance here comes at a time when there have been discussions on solidifying the Mediterranean and Middle East Commands. The Persian Gulf forces already have been separated from the Middle East Command and made into a Command of their own.

General Patton arrived by plane and made no attempt to conceal his presence. He drove about the city in an automobile bearing his three-star flag and since no American, British or other Allied officer of equal rank is regularly stationed here, this attracted attention.

Army Wants Patton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Because the High Command doesn't want to lose the services of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Congressional leaders indicated today that unless some new development arises there will be no serious objections to retaining him as head of the Seventh Army.

Secretary of War Stimson made the General Staff's view clear in a supplemental report on the Patton incident to the Senate yesterday, in which he said that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower feels the serious aspects of the case lie "in the danger that the Army will lose the services of a battle-tested army commander."

Secretary Stimson said that General Eisenhower had stressed that three instances in which General Patton unduly had upbraided enlisted men "have not affected General Patton's standing as a tactical leader."

Friendly Pact

Continued from Page 1

radeship in arms with the battalions of the Soviet is stressed in all the reactions to the present treaty. Russian editorial comment raises the sharp question of how this comradeship in arms may be extented to other nations. This implication is clear in the references to Czechoslovakia and Russia's "common frontier."

For a common frontier can only be obtained if Russia absorbs that portion of Poland which it took in agreement with Germany in June 1941—placing the Russian frontier westward so that in the south it touches the Czechoslovak border.

Polish Border Question

Along this line, the Izvestia comments:

"The development of friendly relations between Russia and Czechoslovakia, which have a common frontier, together with the strengthening of friendly relations between all freedom-loving peoples of Europe—and not fly-by-night plans for artificial 'federations of small nations' can give the peoples just and enduring peace."

Although this is couched in general terms as an offer to "any country bordering on Czechoslovakia or Russia which is the object of German aggression in this war," it clearly narrows down to Poland and Yugoslavia.

In this connection it is interesting to notice that today's papers carry the formal announcement that Russia is sending a military mission to Yugoslovakia. This same announcement from the Soviet Foreign Office speaks of the newly formed Yugoslav Committee of National Liberation as the "provisional government" which the Russians welcome as new evidence of "serious progress of Yugoslavian leaders in the cause of unifying all of Yugoslavia's national forces."

The Yugoslav Issue

The announcement further adds that "from this same standpoint the Soviets also regard the activities of Gen. Draja Mikhailovoc's Chetniks which, according to available reports, have not helped but rather harmed the cause of the Yugoslav people in their struggle against the German invaders."

While Soviet opinion has consistently favored the "Partisan" movement, now incorporated in the Liberation Committee, this is the first outspoken disavowal of General Mikhailovic, War Minister of King Peter's Government in Exile.

The Polish question is likewise open to grave variances of interpretation. The Russians charge intransigeance and even sabotage against the Poles, while they in turn charge Russia with thwarting both their military activities and their territorial requirements.

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Today's Woman

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Artists Organized by Henrietta Sharon Do Welcome Work in Hospitals

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Sun poured into the windows of the Boston Junior League's headquarters at Zero Marlborough Street, and its brightness was in keeping with the glad enthusiasm of the girl on the divan beside me. She was Henrietta Bruce Sharon, back in Boston for a brief visit interrupting her day and night schedule of wartime service in New York.

It was litfle more than a year ago that she had been in my office, announcing the publication of a Guide Book for servicemen in Boston, called "Boston Through a Magnifying Glass," which she planned and illustrated and which was issued under the sponsorship of the Junior League. Now she was describing another project—the sketching of men in the military hospitals—which she organized a short time ago in New York City. An account of it was given in the December Junior League Magazine. But there is more to tell.

Immortalized a Beard

Perched on the divan with her feet under her, the young artist reached into the depths of a large brown envelope, bringing up a handful of little photographs, pictures of some of the hundreds of sketches she has made of and for the men in Brooklyn and St. Albans Naval Hospitals.

They were all fine, interesting faces. Some were handsomer than others, some showed a pillow in the background, one was adorned with a long, oddly-shaped beard. This, she explained, was a man who had arrived aboard the diplomatic exchange ship, Gripsholm, on its most recent voyage after two years as prisoner of the Japanese in China. He had not shaved since being taken prisoner but was soon to be obliged to under Navy regulations now that he was home again, and he begged her to do a picture of his beard before he lost it—"So I can send it to the folks."

The natural desire of the men to send pictures to mother or the best girl at home is the reason for the photostat copies that now are made of each sketch. Each man is given the original sketch, one copy and the negative so he can have more made.

Although it was Lieut. Robert Heninger, in charge of the Welfare and Recreation Department of the Navy in that area, who finally saw possibilities in Miss Sharon's plan and agreed to test the value of allowing artists to go into the wards to sketch the men, the artists' contribution has done far more than merely to provide recreation. There are several instances in which it has been the means of awakening men to a new interest in life and the desire to recover and get back into service.

Not long ago, one of the artists whose co-operation Miss Sharon had enlisted announced when they met to go to the hospital that he had brought an artist friend along—an artist who drew only horses. Miss Sharon, who takes the responsibility for making the arrangements and always knows just who is going and to what ward he will be assigned, was somewhat concerned. What could she do with an artist who drew only horses, when their mission was to draw pictures of the men themselves?

Horse Pulls Him Up

As soon as they arrived at the hospital, she took the chaplain aside and explained who they had along. The artist was Charles Paris. Without a moment's hesitation, the chaplain said he knew just where to take him. There was a young sailor in one of the wards whose home was in Wyoming and who used to be a cowboy. They had kept him under 24-hour watch, his condition seemed so serious, and the great trouble seemed to be to find anything that would arouse his desire to get well.

The chaplain introduced Mr. Paris and explained that he had come to draw some pictures of horses. The sailor turned his head slightly as he began to draw but showed no other sign of interest. The chaplain left the artist at work and went elsewhere in the ward. When he came back, the patient was sitting up on the side of his bed, watching finishing touches being put on his horse picture. It was not necessary again to keep 24-hour watch on him and the next week Mr. Paris was requested to return. He found his sailor friend dressed and ready to take him around to meet some of the other men and sketch for them. The Wyoming man will soon be back on sea duty.

Get Barrage of Banter

Miss Sharon and other of the artists have had similar experiences.

"You're not going to draw that homely mug, are you?" "Be sure you get in those big ears and that handsome nose." "Look out, don't flatter him like that; we have to live with him." "You'd better sign that one Clark Gable"—These are characteristic comments from the men as they gather around to watch the progress of the sketch. Friendly banter goes on constantly. All indicate as much interest in pictures of the others as in those of themselves.

Among all the men she has sketched, Miss Sharon has yet to find one who wants to get out of the Navy or, if he is going to be discharged, does not want to get into some defense work that will count in winning the war.

Miss Sharon's regular job since last March has been at the national headquarters of the U. S. O. but as this organization does not work in hospitals, she could not carry on her sketching there under its auspices. Neither did the Red Cross want to sponsor it, so she went direct to the Navy. Albert Hershfeld and Barney Tobey, whom she had never seen, but whom she knew by reputation, gladly offered their co-operation when she called them up and told them over the telephone about her plan. She had done some sketching at Lovell General Hospital at Fort Devens while she was still in Boston and the success of that gave her a talking point.

Among others who go with her regularly in New York are Willard Fairchild and Wallace Morgan, both members of the Society of Illustrators; Robert McKay, a Superman artist; Rube Goldberg; Victor DePauw, who has a son in the Army; Mrs. James Rodgers whose husband is a lieutenant commander in the Navy; Ray Prohaska; John Holmgren, president of the Society of Illustrators; Mrs. Nura Ulrich, Frank Bensing, George Greller, Mrs. John Robbins, whose three brothers are in the Army and her husband in the Navy; Arilla Aschenbach, Arthur Fuller, Anthony Fraoli, Travis Cliett, and Richard Priest.

Wide World

Lois Wann, who is first oboist of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra this season, is the only woman to hold such a post in any major symphony orchestra in this country. She is shown in the inset and again playing with the orchestra, seated beside Joe Antonucci, second oboist of the St. Louis Symphony.

Woman Oboist Finds Her Place in Wartime

By Elmore Condon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"It is, no doubt, something of a shock to St. Louisians to see a woman playing first oboe in their symphony orchestra," said Lois Wann, curling up in an easy chair and flashing needle and thimble in the housewifely enterprise of sewing curtains for the windows of the newly leased apartment. Only recently she and her husband, Aaron Bordenhorn, have come from Pittsburgh to play in the St. Louis orchestra.

Overcomes Prejudice

"There is still a good deal of prejudice against women as orchestral players. In my own case, the way has been hard going at times. Only a few conductors—Stokowski, Ormandy, and Mitropoulos among them—have admitted women into the ranks of their players. And now Vladimir Golschmann, fastidious conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, has engaged me to lead his oboe section. It is not an untried responsibility to me, for last year I held the first chair in the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, under Fritz Reiner."

The fact is Miss Wann has the distinction of being the only woman to hold the post of first oboist in any major symphony orchestra in the United States. In Europe a similar instance was that of Mrs. John Barbirolli, wife of the conductor, first oboist in the Scotch Symphony Orchestra.

"But making a career of blowing into a little reed instrument was, I assure you, wholly unpremeditated," Miss Wann said, raising candid eyes. "At the age of six I had hopeful visions of the piano—had determined to be a great pianist. Things moved along very well in that regard until my family moved from Minnesota—where I was born—to our new home at San Diego, California. As it happened, my piano teacher knew the conductor of the San Diego high school orchestra. That's where the 'trouble' began. They badly needed an oboe. I was drafted at the mature age of 12."

Had Excellent Teaching

Fortunately for her and her art, it was arranged that she should study with Henri de Busscher, first oboist with the Los Angeles Philharmonic. And she took to the oboe like a young bird to its first song. A three-year scholarship followed at the Institute of Musical Art in New York City, and another three-year scholarship at the Juilliard Graduate School under Bruno Labate, who only recently resigned from the New York Philharmonic.

But now she was no longer a fledgling. "The difficulty was to get professional engagements," she recalled, "but, I'm grateful to say, I did not have to wait too long. I trust that other young women artists will persist as I found it necessary to do until their hopes are realized. Presently I was busy with small chamber groups and solo playing."

Schooled in the abstract, as well as the concrete, exactions of orchestral routine, Miss Wann felt ready for a less restricted expression of her art. "I wanted now to play in a major symphony orchestra," said she; "but I was made to understand how difficult it was for a woman; walls both of prejudice and of tradition rose before me. In due course, however, I breached the walls—not by violent means, I assure you. The incident which led to a realization of my hopes is something of an anecdote. I was invited to play with the Bach Circle—a group of 20 musicians—at a private estate in Connecticut. Among the guests, in the audience, was Fritz Reiner, conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. It happened that, at the close of the program, he turned to a close friend of mine and asked:

"'Who is that fellow playing the oboe?'

"'That fellow,' the friend replied, 'is the young woman I've been trying to interest you in for two years.'

"'Well, bring her to me,' said he curtly.

"When presently I stood before him, he eyed me for a moment before snapping: 'Too bad you don't wear trousers!' Turning away, he left on my mind no doubt as to his meaning.

"That seemed the end so far as he was concerned. But it wasn't. When the army took his oboist, he sent for me and gave me an audition, making me play the most difficult oboe passages he could think of, including the one from the violin concerto by Brahms. In the end he complimented me and rewarded me with the post of first oboist in the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. And my year under him is one of my happiest memories."

Toddlers Series

Tuesday, Dec. 28, the Today's Woman Page will publish the first of a series of six articles on the care and training of Toddlers—children in their second year. Mrs. Cathryn S. Keith, a Christian Science nurse specializing in baby cases, is author of the series. These articles will supplement those on the care of infants, written by Mrs. Keith for this page in the fall of 1942. The coming series will appear on consecutive Tuesdays.

This Mobile Library Provides Pies, Too

By Frances B. Blake
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you were a sea gull, free to wander and scream above Cape Cod's loneliest dunes, you might look down to see an impressive gray car bumping along sturdily, slithering through sand to its hub caps, or slewing a bit as it climbed a tiny hillock to reach a desolate shack perched close by a high lookout.

If you were a curious sea gull, you might tread air while you watched hordes of boys rush from this shack, waving and hallooing, jostling one another to reach the car first.

Then you'd see a friendly, smiling woman leave the driver's seat and go round to the back of the car to open a full-length door. You'd see that inside this car were shelves and shelves of books and games, that there was ample room for the boys to squat to make selections from the books or reach the music section for albums of records. You'd see the puzzles and the religious kits, the dart games and the playing cards. Tucked into a corner, you might even find old-fashioned irons or a phonograph.

You'd see all this and then you'd remember that this desolate spot was seldom visited and you'd be glad that the boys stationed there at the end of nowhere had not been forgotten.

Gertrude Lawrence, Instigator

The one by whom they are remembered is Gertrude Lawrence, star of international fame, who, every summer, comes home to the peace and tranquillity she finds on Cape Cod. She comes home to be herself—Mrs. Richard S. Aldrich—to relax in her lovely home, to grow garden bounties with her own "green" fingers and, although on vacation, to entertain the servicemen about the Cape.

It was on one of those evenings, about which there is never a blare of publicity, that Miss Lawrence, entertaining at a hidden Coastal outpost, began to wonder just what these men did for amusement on long winter evenings. Many of these rude outposts boast no electricity, so she knew that the humdrum grind of watching the sea for lurking danger could not be relieved by the solace of radio.

No sooner had Miss Lawrence begun to ponder than she began to act. She's like that. She immediately made plans for a mammoth benefit to raise funds to be spent for the entertainment of these lads. She made the money in one evening's performance at the Wianno Club. And so was born the Mobile Library of the Gertrude Lawrence Branch of the American Theater Wing War Service, Inc.

The imposing gray car, with its dramatic insignia on the side, the only Mobile Library of its size and type on the Eastern seaboard, has been plying back and forth to the far-flung outposts for over a year now. It has gone to points never visited by larger organizations. It's been the Santa Claus behind 1,000 Merry Christmas gifts sent the boys. It's presented pianos to the Amphibian Command, ping-pong tables to the day-rooms, bedroom slippers to the hospital inmates and even pies and cakes fresh from the ovens of Cape Cod housewives. It's found volunteers to upholster couches, even given a rowboat to the Navy! Every request within reason that these boys make, is filled by the amazing ingenuity of Miss Dorothea Setzer, Miss Lawrence's Co-Chairman, with the aid of a Cape Cod voluntary committee entirely free of red tape.

Recently I was permitted to take this trip with the Bookmobile. For military reasons, I can only hint at the dreadful monotony of the lives of these boys stationed along the coast. They live in cramped, very cramped quarters and have for companionship only their dogs and each other, and the melody and discords of the ocean. These are the lads who guard America against an unseen, lurking enemy. These are the lads who hold the safety of our country in the keenness of their eyesight, the steadiness of their courage, and their untold patience.

Abundance for All

It is difficult to pick out the high moments of this trip for they were all high. From the shyly expressed words of gratitude to the "woman who is helping to make our lives livable," to the surprise of the newer boys when they learned that all this bounty was free.

The boys can take out as many books as they wish. They can keep them as long as they wish. They can ask for a warm, woolly sweater and, on the next trip, they'll get it. They can even express a longing for a lemon meringue pie and get it. There was the man who hesitatingly asked Miss Setzer for a toy for his few-weeks-old baby, whom he had never seen. Miss Setzer got and sent it—a toy the baby will cherish from her Daddy for years to come.

What do they read? well, there were surprises! The big, burly, tattooed older man who came forward and asked for Stephen Vincent Benet. The next, who took a volume of Shakespeare, "Westward Ho," and "Pilgrim's Progress." The cook who begged for cookbooks.

These men may be in isolated spots, but Gertrude Lawrence has seen to it that they are reached by friendliness, winter and summer.

Economics

I'm a dollar, and it's wartime,
so I simply cannot buy
All the things I did in peacetime,
and it's just no use to try.

People talk about Inflation—
if you'll listen, I'll explain
What it is and how to halt it;
it is simple, in the main.

Once we dollars were much scarcer
than the goods for which we went,
So we bought more then than now for
every one of us you spent.

Now the tide has turned—we're countless
but in goods there's paucity,
And, with buying power our yardstick,
well, I ask you, where are we?

Thus, the way to block Inflation,
is to spend us prudently,
And convert us into War Bonds
where we really ought to be.

This will leave in circulation
only needed dollars, so
Those who have us will be careful
how we're spent and where we go.

They will only buy the needed
things to eat, and use, and wear,
And this policy leaves plenty
for the others, and to spare.

Old Inflation's no Goliath;
for my dollar friends and I
Will maintain our present value
if need dictates what YOU buy.

J. A. A.

'Dies Committee' in New Guinea Turns Gaze on World Affairs

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA (AP)—The "Little Dies Committee Down-Under," some call it. It's the debate and discussion group started in New Guinea by Second Lieut. Sam Yorty of the 5th Air Force.

Lieutenant Yorty, a Los Angeles lawyer, arrived in New Guinea in March to assume duties in a fighter outfit.

"I was amazed at the small amount of consideration being given by the soldiers over here to world affairs, and particularly to postwar problems," says Lieutenant Yorty.

"There are a lot of our smartest young men among the pilots and crews and ground troops in this part of the world. They are the men who are going to have to help run things after the war. But many of them haven't tried at all to think of matters beyond their immediate task."

Lieutenant Yorty decided to do something about it and set up a discussion group among the officers. Meetings were held weekly when possible. Enlisted men were invited to one meeting, with the result that Lieutenant Yorty was asked to help them organize a similar activity.

"I usually assign two men in advance to take opposing views upon a subject," he said. "After their debate, the floor is thrown open. Some very hot discussions result."

At one session the question, "Should the United States join an organization to prevent future aggression?" was argued. The consensus was that the United States should belong to some international order somewhat similar to but without the weaknesses of the League of Nations.

"Another night," says Lieutenant Yorty, "we argued as to whether the Government would owe returning veterans a job. This brought out some caustic comments about the strikes back home. Somewhat to my surprise, the general opinion of these men was that the Government did not owe them a job—that all they wanted when they returned home was to find their jobs themselves."

Scots Preserving Old Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Carrying out its aim of preserving and maintaining old buildings of worth, the Saltire Society held its first meeting in the beautifully restored Gladstone's Land in the Lawnmarket of Edinburgh.

This house is an interesting example of the Old Town architecture. It came to notice in recent years when, beside an ordinary shop front on the street level, was discovered an arcade which had been long hidden. The house was at one time the property of the Bannatyne family, then later, it passed into the hands of a merchant called Gladstone.

Holding meetings within its stout walls with their antique effects and beneath its colored ceiling beams—the designs of these had long been lost to sight under ordinary coats of paint—the members of the Saltire Society are helping to preserve Scottish art and tradition. The Society has plans for the future which include the use of this house. Small exhibitions, one-man shows, talks and exhibits showing the character of Scottish towns will be held there. The retiring President, Dr. Oliver, deprecated any idea that relics of Edinburgh's historic past should exist as business propositions for attracting tourists.

"It is not a question," he said, "whether we attract people to our towns, but a question whether our towns are attraction to ourselves."

There was a charm, he maintained, in seeing an old house still in use. If more people could find uses for old buildings, they could do a great deal to rehabilitate the Royal Mile. On this question the Saltire Society sent a message to the British Council deploring the Royal Mile film recently shown in Edinburgh. The Society asked the reconsideration of the Council before sending the film out to the world. Mr. Robert Hurd, the new president, said it was a deplorable film to be sent out as typical of Edinburgh, and another member described it as a third-rate travelog. As the British Council has made some admirable films they were asked to show the real Edinburgh to the world.

The Saltire Society, Mrs. Alison Shepheard, Honorary Secretary, said, viewed the Scottish Electric Bill with great misgiving. Their Society had the work of educating the people of Scotland in the knowledge and love of their native land, and wise planning for the future took its place with other cultural interests such as painting, drama, literature, music, and country dancing. In their new headquarters they could help all these things.

Artie, 'Grouser' for Yank, Gone

LONDON, Dec. (AP) — Artie Greengroin, Pfc, the best-known American GI in this "English isle," is missing.

Artie was last heard of a week ago when he disclosed in his weekly column in Yank, the American Army magazine, that he had met a "Duchess," and she had convinced him he should become a "gennulman."

GI's who followed his weekly philosophizing and grousing didn't take Artie seriously when he said: "They's good models ter foller. I think I'll start getting in with a few of the nobility. I decided it's time for me to improve me station in life. Running around with a lousy crowd of sodjers don't get a man nowheres."

But he seemingly meant it, for his column is missing from Yank this week, and he no longer is listed among the editors in the masthead.

Artie is a fictitious character — the creation of Staff Sergeant Harry Brown of Portland, Maine. Sergeant was transferred to the Army Public Relations Office, and no longer is attached to Yank. What is going to become of Artie hasn't been decided, and what caused Sergeant Brown's transfer was not made public.

But in this European theater of the United States Army and in American Army camps as far away as India, Artie Greengroin, Pfc., had a place unique among the GI's.

Every good Army grouses, and Artie did it for all GI's.

He covered the whole field, giving his views on generals, top sergeants, British women, and the British climate. He also talked knowingly, if somewhat illiterately, of Army strategy, and philosophized on the postwar world.

Generals took note of Artie's grumbling.

Only a few weeks ago, Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Ross Chief of Transportation, wrote a letter to Artie published in Yank. Artie drove a truck in General Ross' division.

After giving Artie some advice, General Ross told him bluntly that "I'm speakin to yer like a frien, and hope yer don take offense (if you feel tempted to, just compare ranks) but yer gotta act like a soldier."

Artie has brought out many catchy phrases that now are part of Army talk.

Perhaps Artie has gone and joined the Rangers—that outfit he often threatened to join if he didn't get a promotion in his truck-driving outfit.

For a guy who drove a "hoise in Berklyn" before being drafted, a truck didn't afford much dignity.

Scots-Dutch Mark Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—The 300th anniversary of the foundation of the Scots Kirk in Rotterdam was recently commemorated here. The preacher was the Rev. D. W. Mackay, last minister of the church in Holland which was destroyed by German bombs in 1940. The Prime Minister of the Netherlands and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh read the lessons.

The congregation in Rotterdam was founded on Aug. 30, 1643 when Alexander Petrie, Minister of Rhynd Perthshire, was inducted as its first minister. For nearly 300 years—until the German invasion in May, 1940—Scots ministers have served the considerable Scottish population in Rotterdam, consisting of Scots traders, Covenanters, refugees, and also the Scots Brigade which served the House of Orange so well and loyally. The Netherlands gave refuge to freedom lovers from Scotland.

Now the Scots have an opportunity of repaying the Dutch for their kindness. The historic church was completely demolished, but its valuable books are safe, as are also the Communion vessels dated 1643 and valued at £10,000.

Church Greets U. S. Troops

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The last service in a church in a Southwest England village Dec. 12 marked the end of the village as a village until there is peace again.

When the vicar finished his sermon he pinned a note on the church porch. It was from the Bishop and was like those being placed on all the churches in the parishes and villages being evacuated of civilians and taken over by American troops staging an invasion rehearsal. The note said:

"From this parish to our United States Allies:

"This church has stood several hundred years. Around it has grown a community which has lived in these houses and tilled these fields ever since there was a church. This church, this churchyard in which their loved ones lie at rest, these homes and these fields are as dear to those who have left them as are the homes and graves and fields which you, our allies, left behind you.

"They hope to return one day, as you hope to return to yours, to find them waiting to welcome them home.

"They entrust them to your care, meanwhile, and pray that God's blessing may respond upon us all."

Yule Card Thanks OPA For 'Black Market' Work

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Regional Office of Price Administrator Daniel P. Woolley has received his first Christmas card of the season.

In addition to holiday greetings, it thanked him for trying to protect the public from the "black market."

It was signed: "The woman with the worn purse."

BABY DIET HINTS

It's Gerber's Strained Vegetable Soup made of Carrots, Potatoes, Oat Flour, Beef, Celery, Peas, Onions—all mildly seasoned with a little salt. Lots of the good things which help baby thrive are available in this nutritious soup that really tastes good. Be sure to get Gerber's Strained Vegetable Soup for baby.

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pour 2 cups boiling water over 4 cups sugar
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have . . . 2 pints Mapleine Syrup

2 With White Corn Syrup
boil 1½ cups hot water 3 cups corn syrup for 5 minutes
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have . . . 2 pints Mapleine Syrup

3 With Honey & Corn Syrup
heat 1 cup hot water ½ cup strained honey 2½ cups corn syrup
Bring to full boil.
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have . . . 2 pints Mapleine Syrup

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Makes gravy men like

Japanese Now Told Their Navy Hasn't Yet Gained Control

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Tokyo Radio, in a review of recent war developments for Japanese audiences, said Allied resources were fathomless while "it cannot be said that the Japanese Navy has the war situation under complete control."

The Japanese-language broadcast, reported to the OWI, said:

"The enemy has gradually advanced his bases to Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands and is—step by step—closing in on our strategic points."

The Japanese review coupled an exhortation for greater effort by each individual with a specific injunction to speed production of airplanes.

"As Premier Tojo has stated it," it said, "in order for the third year of war to be made the year of certain victory, the 100,000,000 people [the Japanese] all together must exert their most desperate efforts, unified as one, with the spirit to crush—the spirit that knows no end.

"We must offer everything for the prosecution of the war until the victory is won; in the political, economic, religious, and cultural fields, everything in the Japanese Empire."

"The war situation manifests a grave and serious aspect," the radiocast said. ". . . The material fighting strength of which the enemy himself boasts and in which he takes pride and relies upon as his strength is not to be slighted, and is limitless. The enemy shouts that next year, indeed, he will carry out a world-wide all-out counterattack. . . .

"That the enemy sent out aircraft over the Marshall Islands, west of the Gilbert Islands, depicts the growing gravity of the war situation.

"The Imperial Navy is continuing to gain victories in separate battles, but even if this is stated to be the case, it cannot be said that the Japanese Navy has the war situation under complete control."

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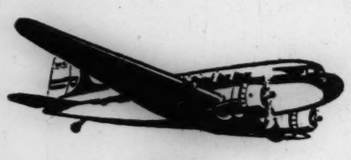
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Nazi Order to Quit Vienna Reported

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Dec. 14

The Stockholm newspaper Social Demokraten said today it had learned from private sources that 45,000 Germans had been ordered to evacuate Vienna and move to East Prussia in apparent anticipation of Allied air blows.

Workers Saw What's Needed To Keep Going

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of American Forces in Britain, told four American war workers who have been touring United States Army camps and factories in this country for the past month that American equipment is outstanding, but "we need more and more."

In a frank talk with General Devers, the workers told him "for the first time we realize the terrific amount of equipment needed to keep an army in the field going, let alone to launch a new front.

"We have talked with your men throughout Britain, lived with them and watched them work, and we have a story to tell American labor when we get back," they said.

The four are Joseph Smith, Detroit steamfitter; Stanley Ceizyk, North Hollywood, Calif., aircraft engineer; Hugh Mahoney, Bethlehem, Pa., steel workers, and Otto O. Butler, East St. Louis, Ill., chemical plant employee.

They are returning to the United States soon with four British war plant employees who will visit American industries.

"We saw miles of ammunition," Mr. Butler said, "and then we saw what a dent one Fortress raid made in those stacks of bombs. You can't believe how much it takes and how much is needed until you see for yourself."

Honors for Pilots In Battle of Britain

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP) — The names of 375 RAF pilots who perished in the Battle of Britain—the men whose sacrifice prompted Prime Minister Churchill to say "never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few"—are to be enshrined in Westminster Abbey after the war.

Plans already have been made, it was disclosed, to place a roll inscribed with the names in the Henri VII Chapel.

British Chart Youth Service On Wide Lines

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British youth which has met undauntedly the challenge of war, will, if given adequate training for citizenship, meet the challenge of peace with equal courage and enthusiasm, according to the Youth Advisory Council, whose report was recently published here.

This Council, set up in 1942 to advise the Board of Education on postwar youth services, is composed of experienced educationists and social workers. It advocates that youth work should be carried on through existing voluntary organizations which have proved their worth, both to the individual and to the community. Such work should be aided by public funds and should be helped in such matters as leaders, premises, playing fields, transport, and training. It would be subjected to a minimum of public control.

The Council feels that provision of extended leisure for young persons and of facilities for the pursuit of their own interests, is the urgent need rather than increased organization, encouragement and guidance from official sources.

If the postwar "Youth Service" can correct major faults, it is felt there need be little interference with the free play of youthful initiative, energy and enthusiasm.

Higher School Age

These broad defects are set out briefly as: Environmental—housing must be improved to give youth a chance to grow up in healthy living conditions.

The school age for whole-time education should be raised to 16, and part-time education to 18. This would imply compulsory maintenance grants or allowances.

Hours of work should be shorter—during wartime they should not exceed 44 for those under 16, and 48 for the 16-18s; in peacetime the permitted maximum for all up to 18 should be 44 hours, inclusive of part-time school.

All workers in the 14-to-18 age group should have annual holidays—24 working days a year, of which at least 12 are consecutive, is suggested as a reasonable minimum.

Very full scope for choosing the way they wish to spend this leisure should be given to young persons when it has been secured for them.

Limits on Leisure

"It is of the first importance that we should start from the young people themselves, and their interests," the report stresses. There is a temptation in many quarters to begin at the other end by enquiring what the various youth agencies can contribute, without considering whether facilities offered are either appropriate or welcome.

The difference between leisure, on the one hand, and work or school on the other, must be recognized.

"Unless we wish to rear a race incapable of exercising its freedom, always awaiting orders from some higher authority, we must preserve a part of life in which boys and girls are offered the widest possible variety of freely-chosen occupation," the Council says.

Rejecting the "obvious attractions" of compulsion, the report says, the aim must be to improve the conditions in which the choice has to be made.

Some boys and girls prefer a uniformed Corps to any other form of youth activity; others wish to spend their evenings in education of a more formal kind; others want a mixed club.

Choice of Activities

Many boys and girls are not attracted to communal pastimes. They prefer independent collective activities such as cycling, walking and camping. These should be helped by encouragement of such associations as cycling clubs and holiday fellowships, provision of camping sites, and of instruction and opportunity for those who, for instance, wanted to become mountain climbers.

Interviews under the compulsory registration scheme has shown the cinema plays a large part in the lives of young people. More effort it is felt, should be exercised in clubs and schools to harness for good the boundless potentialities of this influence.

Dancing is the second important recreation and the Council welcomes the increase in the practice of holding dances on club premises.

Reading comes third as a way of spending spare time. The large circulation of cheap low-quality books is deplored. A threefold remedy is suggested: more currency of good books; far readier accessibility of good books; closer attention to education in appreciation of good literature. The Council feels this is a pressure problem and urges both education authorities and clubs to promote quicker, easier and wider distribution of cheap editions of good books.

Background of Religion

A special section of the report is devoted to "religion in youth work" though the Council is careful to point out that religion cannot be segregated from other activities. "Religion must form the background, school, work and leisure," it says.

When democracy is being defended by young men and women of many faiths, insistence on liberty to think and worship is all the more important, the Council feels. The provision made in preservice organizations for appointment of a chaplain is welcomed, "though we would stress that it is important to permit members of the organizations to take part in their own customary religious observances."

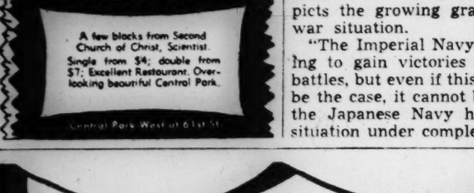
Preservice Cadet Corps in Britain today comprise a large proportion of total members of youth organizations. If these Corps are to continue to prepare youth for the Army, Navy and Air Force in peacetime, they must develop the educational, social and recreative sides of their work. It is suggested therefore, that the general administration should be turned over to the Board of Education. The appropriate Service would of course have to retain supervision of training.

Music and Drama Center Opened in New York City

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia has officially opened the New York City Center of Music and Drama, which he termed "a dream come true."

The Mayor said that the Center, which will provide a 30-week season of music, art, and drama at low prices, was "not in competition" with other musical and dramatic enterprises but would supplement them, to "bring the best to the people of the city of New York."

Lawrence Tibbet, baritone, and the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra were featured at the opening, which the Mayor said was the culmination of 10 years of planning and working.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The Home Forum

"This supreme moment"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? why art thou so far from helping me?" (Psalms 22:1) questioned "the sweet psalmist of Israel" in great travail of soul. Yet while he listed all the difficulties that beset him, in dramatic sequence and in poetic detail, he never lost sight of the final victory which his alliance with God would assure to him. He had had many undoubted proofs in previous dangers and could declare with the utmost conviction later on in the same psalm (verse 28), "For the kingdom is the Lord's; and he is the governor among the nations." This is a spiritual prophecy applicable to present-day events, and one which is slowly but surely emerging from all the welter and confusion of the vast global warfare in which the nations of the world are at present locked.

Many centuries later the first part of David's petition was to fall from the lips of the great Redeemer of humanity at the supreme moment of his earthly trial. His human life—presenting a record of three years of glorious ministry to mankind, breaking every material law of disease and limitation, restoring the sick and the sinning, setting aside the binding traditions and religious observances of Pharisaism, transcending time and space, and revealing an unparalleled control over hostility and hatred—had led him to the hill of Calvary and to the cross in a seeming victory of evil over the impersonation of the Christ. In this supreme test the divinity which had inspired and made possible his unprecedented demonstrations of divine power and law was progressively available in the victory over death itself.

♦ ♦ ♦

Commenting on this tremendous event, fraught with such all-important significance for the future of the race, Mary Baker Eddy writes in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," as follows (p. 50): "The appeal of Jesus was made both to his divine Principle, the God who is Love, and to himself, Love's pure idea. Had Life, Truth, and Love forsaken him in his highest demonstration? This was a startling question. No! They must abide in him and he in them, or that hour would be shorn of its mighty blessing for the human race."

The word "abide" used by Mrs. Eddy in this sentence reveals the profound and permanent nature and substance of Jesus' unity with his divine Principle, with Life, Truth, and Love. Herein is set forth the unchanging, unfluctuating character of his adherence both to that divine Principle and to his own divine selfhood. It was this undeviating cognition of the inseparability of his consciousness from its divine source that enabled him to survive the supreme test of his immortal nature and to bridge over the interval between the human and the divine. Jesus knew that his consciousness was the expression of that one divine, infinite, self-existent Mind which he called Father, that his eternal spiritual selfhood was at one with God. It was this spiritual conviction, demonstrated throughout his earthly career without lapse, that made possible at this hour his resurrection and ascension.

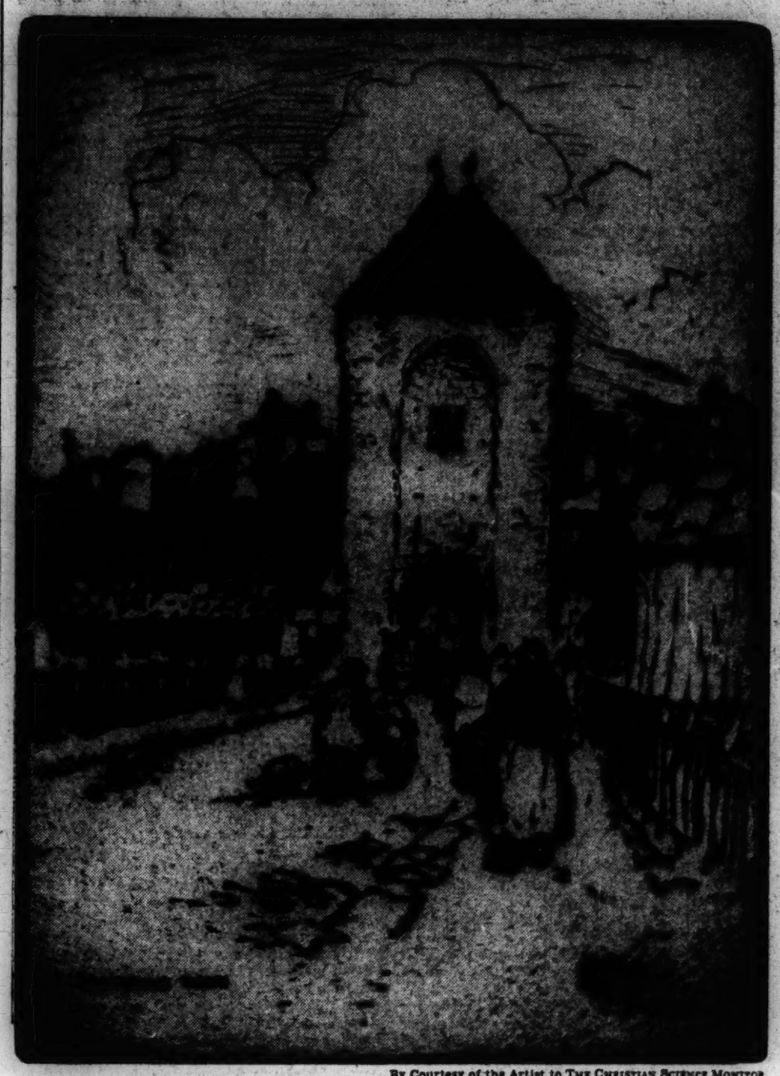
♦ ♦ ♦

To the student of the Science of Life this passage presents an inspiring lesson. The steadfast consistent cognition of divine origin, of pre-existence, held in thought daily, nay, hourly, opens the way both for the more advanced demonstrations of the healing of disease and discord, and for the progressive steps in the achievement of a more positive acceptance of present immortality.

"Man's privilege at this supreme moment," writes Mrs. Eddy under the marginal heading "Vision opening" (*ibid.*, p. 428), "is to prove the words of our Master: 'If a man keep my saying he shall never see death.'" She adds with deep significance: "To divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true. Thus we may establish in truth the temple, or body, 'whose builder and maker is God.'"

To the men and women of today comes the clarion call to ascend higher in the proof of immortal being. It demands that we "divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear." Here is to be found no compromise, but the demand for that scientific thinking which will establish the "temple, or body, 'whose builder and maker is God.'" Here is "man's privilege at this supreme moment."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]



By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"La Vieille Porte, Moret": *An Etching by Lester G. Hornby*

"Ce moment suprême"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"Mon dieu, mon Dieu, pourquoi m'as-tu abandonné? Pourquoi restes-tu loin, sans me secourir?" (Psaume 22:2) s'écriait "le doux chantre d'Israël," dont l'âme était angoissée. Mais quoiqu'il décrivit d'une manière dramatique et saisissante tous les maux qui l'assaillaient, il ne perdait pas de vue la victoire finale que lui assurait l'alliance avec Dieu. Il avait déjà précédemment échappé à bien des périls, et les délivrances incontestables qu'il avait eues lui permettaient de déclarer avec une entière conviction, vers la fin du même psaume (verset 29): "Car le règne appartient à l'Eternel, et il domine sur les nations." Cette prophétie spirituelle peut s'appliquer aux événements d'aujourd'hui; elle se dégage progressivement du tumulte et du désarroi qu'entraine le vaste conflit mettant aux prises les nations du monde.

Bien des siècles après l'époque de David, le grand Rédempteur de l'humanité, passant par sa plus dure épreuve terrestre, répéta l'instante requête du Psalmiste. Pendant les trois années de son glorieux ministère, il avait invalidé toutes les lois matérielles sur quoi se fondent les maladies et les limitations; il avait guéri les infirmes, rendu aux pécheurs la santé morale, battu en brèche le formalisme rigide et les pratiques religieuses traditionnelles des pharisiens, surmonté les obstacles de l'espace ou de la durée, prouvé son incomparable maitrise sur la haine et les dispositions hostiles; pour finir, il se trouvait en face du Calvaire et de la croix, qui semblaient annoncer la victoire du mal sur celui qui représentait le Christ. Dans cette épreuve suprême, les qualités divines, qui avaient inspiré le Maître et rendu possibles ses merveilleuses démonstrations concernant le pouvoir et la loi de Dieu, vinrent à son aide pour lui donner la victoire sur la mort elle-même.

Mary Baker Eddy a commenté cet événement sans égal, qui devait avoir la plus grande influence sur l'avenir de la race humaine; voici ce qu'elle écrit dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 50): "L'appel de Jésus fut adressé, tant à son Principe divin, le Dieu qui est Amour, qu'à lui-même, l'idée pure de l'Amour. La Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour l'avaient-ils abandonné dans sa plus haute démonstration? Quelle question saisissante! Non! Il fallait qu'ils demeurassent en lui et lui en eux, sinon cette heure aurait été dépouillée de sa puissante bénédiction pour la race humaine."

Le verbe "demeurer," dont Mrs. Eddy se sert dans cette phrase, révèle que l'unité de Jésus avec son divin Principe — la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour — était profonde, permanente, substantielle. Il nous fait voir la nature immuable, inaltérable, de l'attachement dont le Maître faisait preuve envers le divin Principe et envers son vrai moi — son individualité divine. Parce qu'il reconnaissait invariablement que sa conscience ne pouvait être séparée de la source divine, il sortit vainqueur des persécutions qui mirent à l'épreuve sa nature immortelle; il franchit l'intervalle séparant l'humain du divin. Jésus savait que sa conscience était l'expression du Père, c'est-à-dire du divin Entendement infini, existant par soi-même; il savait que son individualité spirituelle, éternelle, faisait un avec Dieu. Cette conviction spirituelle, démontrée sans relâche au cours de sa carrière terrestre, rendit possibles la résurrection, puis l'ascension.

Si nous étudions la Science de la Vie, nous pouvons trouver dans le passage cité plus haut une précieuse leçon, qui nous inspirera. Reconnaitre sans cesse la préexistence de l'homme, son origine en Dieu; nous attacher à ce fait chaque jour, à chaque heure — c'est frayer la voie aux démonstrations plus élevées, guérissant les maladies et les discords. Ainsi, de progrès en progrès, tous pourront accepter d'une manière positive l'immortalité présente.

Sous la rubrique marginale "La vision qui commence" (*ibid.*, p. 428), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Le privilège de l'homme en ce moment suprême est de prouver ces paroles de notre Maitre: 'Si quelqu'un garde ma parole, il ne verra jamais la mort.'" Puis elle ajoute ces paroles d'une grande portée: "Dévêtir la pensée de ses faux appuis et de toute évidence matérielle afin que les faits spirituels de l'être puissent paraitre, — c'est là le grand achèvement au moyen duquel nous détruirons le faux pour faire place au vrai. C'est ainsi que nous pourrons établir en vérité le temple, ou le corps 'dont Dieu est l'architecte et le fondateur.'"

Aujourd'hui résonne un vibrant appel qui convie les humains à monter spirituellement, à prouver davantage l'être immortel. Il faut "dévêtir la pensée de ses faux appuis et de toute évidence matérielle afin que les faits spirituels de l'être puissent paraitre." Dans ce domaine, aucun compromis n'est possible; le penser scientifique est nécessaire pour établir le temple, ou corps, "dont Dieu est l'architecte et le fondateur." Tel est "le privilège de l'homme en ce moment suprême."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Sound of Camel Bells

All frontiers are interesting. The mere word "frontier" is a challenge that excites the imagination. But perhaps the northwest frontier of India stirs one as few other frontiers can, if only because of its remoteness and its association with the lingering legends of past campaigns and never-ending tribal feuds.

This part of the country is always restless and troubled. And yet how quiet by contrast to some of the little stations which lie on its fringes! Of one especially does experience yield a memory of absolute peace and quiet, of primitive sights and sounds untouched by the frantic pace of modern life. Cut off from railways by the deep, swift-flowing Indus, with its boat bridge rocking on the muddy, swollen waters, this small frontier town looks out on one side over miles of empty desert; on the other side it looks toward those barren, mysterious hills (so strangely attractive, despite their lack of softening trees) which rise to the Suleiman Takht, an 11,000-foot plateau whose sheer rock face in midwinter miraculously holds, against bitter, driving winds, the scanty crust of snow.

♦ ♦ ♦

Here in the small cantonment is no sound of passing traffic, hardly even the clank of a motor horn. But all day long, with scarcely a break, comes the sound of camel bells, as much a part of the scene as the sand or the hills or the sky. Only for a while, in the early morning and evening, come the noise and smell of ugly mechanical monsters, grinding out to patrol the frontier roads, their roar and haste the antithesis of the haughty leisured grace of this ancient beast, the camel, that fits the local picture so completely. Yet the camel now often carries the great drums of petrol needed to feed its greedy modern rival.

These are the transport camels, unadorned and looking as scornful as only a camel can. Quite different are the unending camel convoys of the Powindas, trailing silently up or down from frontier hills. Each of these animals is a matter of pride to its owner; and all are gay with colored saddle-bags and bridles inlaid with blue and white beads and glittering bits of glass. A nomadic gypsy tribe are these Powindas, wandering endlessly over the plains of Asia, carrying all their worldly goods on these precious beasts of burden. Sometimes the family sits on a string bed in the middle; sometimes it squats in panniers, carefully balanced with livestock and children to cope with the camel's rocking gait. A few goats and donkeys come trailing behind; and perched upon these are a varied assortment of fowls, precariously clinging to rope or bridle and swaying as the animals stumble along.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sitting in one's garden, one hears all day this sleepy soothing sound of muted bells; and one wonders at such a strange, nomadic life, with its absence of settled comforts and contacts, with never a roof but the sky. Hear, too, another familiar sound, close at hand—the perpetual leisurely creak of the rickety Persian wheel as the old bullock treads his patient circle, and the water from our well comes sparkling up in a succession of little *chhattis* (small earthenware vessels) bound to the wheel, spilling extravagantly out of them as it goes splashing down the wooden runnel to fill the tanks and flood the lawns. It is a sound that one associates happily with trees and flowers and freshness.

Overhead the huge kites are wheeling and gliding at an immense height in the pure blue of the sky, ceaselessly circling in space, with hawklike eyes forever alert for spoil on the earth below. Watching them soar with widespread, motionless wings, or pairing off to flutter and tumble like falling leaves, cleaving the air with a sound like tearing silk, one's heart lifts for pleasure to see the absolute ease and harmony of their serene and joyful motion.

♦ ♦ ♦

To watch bird life nearer at hand, one has only to sit quietly beneath the big pipal tree, whose leaves shiver delicately at every breath of wind and at night reflect the moon in shining ripples of light. From its branches the soft green bee-eater dives for its insect food, while a metallic blue flash shows where the humming-bird is sucking honey from the flowers. On the lawn a hoopoe is spiking the earth for ants' eggs with its long snipe-like beak, immaculate in lacquered plumage of black, brown, and white; while the ubiquitous squirrels—tree rats to us—chase each other around or sit up and clean their paws with ears cocked in our direction. Jays in brilliant feather are squawking and flirting in the mating season, a big blue kingfisher is nesting in the wall of the well; and the garden is often shrill with the scream of parrakeets, which flash through it like green lightning to feast on the seeds of flowering trees.

♦ ♦ ♦

Flooding the lawn brings an added amusement, for now the parrots will come down in flocks to bathe, noisily splashing and scrapping with each other, while the mynah struts importantly about enjoying the fun, a cheerful and comical bird, sleek and smart; and a crowd of well-groomed crows gossip and quarrel in the background.

But at dusk all these garden sounds cease; and only the camel bells still tinkle on, on and on until night falls, and the flaring fires of the roadside camps show that camels and owners are resting at last.

Here we have only two sharply contrasted horizons, both deeply satisfying: the fascinating contours of the barren hills, and the straight, sandy rim of the desert, with its stationary frieze of palms or its moving one of camels. But always, in whichever direction, the haunting rhythm of the bells.

Ruth Barton

To a Refugee Child

You of the slow eyes, you of the peerless lashes
Entered my heart from a little door
When the latch was down
And I thought that none might open;
Quietly on a stool by the fire
You have taken a place,
On a stool by the fire
You have taken a place with never a sound;
How shall I oust you now—
You who were wrapped in silence
Spinning your artful web,
Weaving your spell in my heart
With a thread that I could not see,
Weaving your spell with a thread that is stronger than cable?

I. D. Freneau

They Kept the Burma Road

They passed in the middle of the morning a great hole in the road where yesterday the enemy had bombed it, and there they saw such men and women as had built the road. They were now mending the hole, and it was nearly ready for their vehicles. Who were these people? When the vehicle stopped she came down to rest herself and to tell her women that they too could come down since it would be a while before they could go on. She saw the ragged blue-clad crowd busy at their task, and she went over to a woman who sat flat on the earth, pounding rock to pieces with a harder, larger rock. The woman was young, but the rock dust had made her face and hair gray, and it clung to her eyebrows, and it was thick on her shoulders. Near her in an old basket a little child slept, under a torn quilt. When Mayli came the woman looked up shyly not sure whether this was a foreigner or what. But Mayli spoke to her politely. "Have you eaten?" she asked. Now this was the salutation of the north, and the woman answered it as a question.

"I have worked all night," she said. "And I eat while I work."

Now that she perceived that Mayli spoke her own language a wide bright smile came over her dusty face and her teeth were very white and even.

"And the child?" Mayli asked, astonished.

"He sleeps here well enough," the woman said laughing.

"But your family?" Mayli asked.

"There is my man and me and the older two, and we all work here on the Big Road," the woman said with pride. "We helped to make it."

"Like this?" Mayli asked.

"I pound rock and my man carries earth," the woman answered. "The girl pounds rock over there, and the boy carries what we pound." She nodded to a girl child a few yards away, who had stopped to stare at Mayli.

"Which is your man?" Mayli asked.

The woman pointed with her chin at a man digging with his hoe in another place. He filled his bamboo baskets and lifted the pole on his shoulder and carried them and emptied them where the earth had been blown away.

"We live not far from here," she said, pointing again with her chin, "and when they call for the road to be mended, we lock the door and all come together. Let the enemy blow their holes—we can mend them." She laughed and again her white teeth shone out of her gray and dusty face, and she began pounding. Men and women, they worked with the unhasting speed to which they were used and in less than an hour more there was a bridge of earth and rock, narrow but firm.—From "The Promise," by Pearl S. Buck. (New York: John Day.)

A December Ride

Through new snow, the big bay cantered,
I'd fastened on some jingle bells again;
We rode along the familiar trail.
In the little clearing at the end of the ravine,
We halted, just looking and breathing sharply.
He shook and shook his head and pawed a drift,
And we both shivered in the cold,
And the only sounds were tinkling, clinking, shrill metallic rings.

It was as if sound
Froze, last December,
And waited for me
To chip away its imprisoning stillness,
And release its voice,
That only I can hear.

Margaret Watrous

European Resort

I had come up the line from Auray and had stopped at Quimperlé, enchanted by that view of the Laïta flowing between its thickly-wooded banks which you get as you cross the railway viaduct just before entering the station. Quimperlé is exceedingly picturesque, with its upper town and lower town and the narrow, breakneck street that unites them. It is full of "bits" alluring to the amateur photographer; and it has a dullish, rather dear hotel suitable for rural deans and their wives and their nice healthy families. The delightful clear voices of English public schoolboys, all dressed in grey flannel suits, mingled with the jolly laughter of their young sisters and female cousins clad in bright jumpers and short skirts and neat brown brogues, and gave the place an odd atmosphere, difficult to describe. The English had turned the old town into the pleasantest kind of "family" resort. Charming middle-aged mothers of families sat about under the trees outside their hotel, placid and homely. Decent-looking old clerics, with a vaguely festive or sporting note introduced into their attire, sat with them, with eyeglasses half-falling off their noses, . . . and *The Times* newspaper, three days old, in their hands. And all over the town the young things romped about—supremely confident and possessive, and behaving for all the world as if they owned it. They swarmed in and out of the shops and bought cakes and sweets and picture-postcards, took their films to be developed and generally enjoyed themselves. . . . I like the sleepy, formal little towns of France, with grey and stately seventeenth-century houses, and a Grande Place full of shady trees planted evenly in rows, and big quiet cafés; but I do not like them for very long at a time. There is something to me a little depressing, a little devitalized, about them. I soon, therefore, had enough of Quimperlé and decided to go to the small *plage* of La Poupoule for a day or two.—From "Northern Lights and Southern Shade," by Douglas Goldring. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

On the Way to Siwa

Siwa itself is romantic enough. It is one of the Western Desert's few genuine oases—a sudden riotous explosion of palm trees and gardens in the midst of an utterly dry wilderness.

You drive there through two hundred miles of empty landscape so unchanging that you have no sense of progress at all. You are the centre of an unvarying disk of flat brown gravel, walled in with mirages and domed by a brassy sky. Then quite abruptly you dive down into a maze of grotesque limestone hillocks which look like something off the moon: little symmetrical hills the exact shape of haystacks, and layers of creamy stone covered by a dark rind of gravel like a gigantic cheese. Then you writhe down between two table-topped hills and see a long greeny-blue blur of palm trees stretched across the desert like a bruise.

There is such a sense of remoteness that you wonder anyone ever found the place. Yet in ancient times the temple of Jupiter Ammon was here and Alexander the Great came to consult its oracle. Cambyses sent fifty thousand men to attack it, and the whole fifty thousand were engulfed and buried without trace by a sand-storm. Even now it claims to produce the world's best dates.—From "The Conquest of North Africa, 1940-1943," by Alexander G. Clifford. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

First Trace of Snow

It is a design on the grass—
these stray leaves of snow that have fallen
and swirled in little drifts
around the fading and brittle stems.

D. S.

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Food Shortage in Liberated Italy Critical Problem to Badoglio's Cabinet

Returning Refugees Add To Woes of Naples Area

Premier and aides open negotiations with Allied Control Commission for imports to relieve squalor and deprivations in bomb-shattered slums—Black market widespread.

Italy is finding that the road to rehabilitation is lined not only with political and ideological pitfalls, but with critical food and economic problems. Mr. Stead, who discussed the political situation in Italy in the first of two articles yesterday, takes up today some of the more urgent questions of provision and supply with which Premier Pietro Badoglio and his aides are attempting to cope.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ITALY'S TEMPORARY CAPITAL, Dec. 14—At present the most pressing problems confronting Premier Pietro Badoglio's Cabinet in Italy relate to the food crisis.

The food shortage is particularly acute in the Naples area, where thousands of men, women and children have been returning to their homes or what's left of them from refuges they sought in the country. High-wheeled, horse-drawn carts with families riding in them on top of bedding and furniture oddments are a prominent feature of th etraffic one sees on roads in the vicinity of the City.

A widespread black market has to be combatted. People with money are able to obtain through it at high prices essentials denied to folks less fortunately placed. The squalor and deprivation in Naples bomb-shattered slums is extremely pitiful. In view of the deficiency of domestic resources, negotiations have been opened by the Italian Cabinet with the Allied Control Commission for imports in quantities sufficient to ameliorate the situation.

A temporary plan is being worked out to increase Italian economic aid to all civil and military personnel of the state administration. But that is an operation only on the fringe of the problem. In addition to food requirements in the Naples region, there is an urgent need for the restoration of public services, such as transport and gas supply for heating and illumination. The problems relating to them can't be solved by the Italians without an understanding with the Allies, since the Naples region is still under the direct control of the Allied Military Governments (AMG), as is all the rest of the liberated territory except the four provinces of Apulia. They have been handed back to the Italians for their own administration under the supervision of the Allied Control Commission.

Gas Restored Dec. 9

On Dec. 9 gas was restored to nearly half of Naples inhabitants as the AMG has been able to expedite repairs to supply the system sufficiently for a limited allowance of three hours daily. The supply is to be increased as further repairs are completed. There had been no gas in Naples since September. Electricity was restored on Oct. 15, but the Neapolitans have been obliged to cook with wood, charcoal fires or single burner electric heaters.

Relevant Italian departments are working closely together to handle the problems of food supply, transport, etc. which are being tackled jointly by the Undersecretaries for the Interior (Reali); for the Treasury (Guido Jung); for Public Works (Raffaele de Caro); Agriculture and Forests (Prof. Tammasso Siciliani); for Industry and Commerce (Prof. Epicarno Corbino); Railroads and Motorized Transport (Brig. Gen. Giovani di Radmondo.

Other Undersecretaries comprising the Cabinet are Prof. Giovanni Cuomo (National Education); Giuseppe Devantis (Justice); Dr. Mario Fano (Postal-Radio - Telephone Communications); Admiral Pietro Barone (Merchant Marine); Gen. Taddeo Orlando (War); Gen. Renato Candalli, Air); Admiral Raffaele de Courten (Navy). The Chief of Staff of the Army High Command is Gen. Giovanni Messe; the Inspector General of the Army, General Ambrosio.

Of the nonservice office holders, Signor Jung, who won the British Military Cross in the First World War, was the Italian financial delegate to the Peace Conference, and one time financial counsellor to the Italian Embassy in Washington; General Orlando commanded the Twentieth Italian Army Corps in Tunisia against the Allies; Admiral Barone directed sea transportation in connection with the Ethiopian campaign, and from 1938 to 1943 was naval commander in Sicily; Dr. Fano has been Director of Telephone and Radio Societies throughout Italy since 1925; General di Radmondo was the King of Italy's aide-de-camp from 1930 to 1934 and since 1940 "Superior Director of Transportation of the Headquarters Command of the Royal Army; Professor Siciliani was a professor at the Royal University of Camerino as far back as 1905, taught law at the Royal Superior School of Bari, and was appointed by Premier Badoglio's Government to be Secretary of Possessions and Arts. Professor Corbino was a Professor of Economics at Naples University; Signor de Caro was a former President of the War Veterans Organization in the Province of Benevento, and a member of Parliament from 1919 to 1924; Signor Devantis began his judiciary career in 1901 and has taught law for many years at the Florence School of the Royal Carabinieri, and in December, 1942, was appointed Attorney General for the Courts of Appeal in Bari; Professor Cuomo, the present Prefectural Commissioner in Salerno, was a Member of Parliament from 1919 to 1924.

Those, with Signor Reali and the service chiefs, are the men provisionally at the head of Italian internal affairs today in Premier Badoglio's Cabinet, leaving out of account the much criticized King, whose title in decree formulas is now limited to "King of Italy" instead of also Emperor. The degree of his influence, like his personal future and the future of the House of Savoy, are uncertain.

AMG Cracks Down

NAPLES, Italy, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Allied Military Government cracked down hard today on Italian political parties and on student groups from the Naples University who clashed with Italian police Saturday.

Formally banning all political meetings at the University, Lieut. Col. Carl Kraege of AMG reprimanded Dr. Rodolfo Omodeo, rector, for Saturday's incidents, and warned him not to use his position as head of the University nor the University premises for political campaigning.

Lieut. Col. Walter Doherty, head of AMG's public security section, reminded Neapolitans of the Allied proclamation which provides for a 48-hour notification of political meetings along with the names of speakers and subjects of their addresses.

Following on Saturday's incidents, the students and the Italian Committee of National Liberation, made up of six political parties, protested to AMG authorities, and informally announced another meeting on University grounds next Saturday.

Colonel Doherty said the police were instructed to break up and disperse any unauthorized gatherings.

Associated Press

Town Crier Summons Italian Villagers

Du Luca Polo, town crier of San Salvo, Italy, blows his trumpet to summon townspeople, who will hear from him the conditions governing civil affairs after Allied occupation. This is a British official photo.

De Gaulle Decree Offers Citizenship Only to Educated Minority of Arabs

Ban on religious rights is removed, but natives must be able to prove literacy in French.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in a recent speech, announced that the French "Government" in Algiers had decided to grant full French citizenship rights to several tens of thousands of Algerian Moslems and to increase native participation in local councils and in public services.

This is a momentous step. Heretofore it had been possible for North African Moslems to become French citizens but in order to do so they had been forced to renounce many of their religious traditions. As a result, an Arab who applied for French citizenship usually was ostracized by his countrymen who designated him as an "unbeliever." Only a very few Algerian Arabs—1,400 out of an estimated 6,000,000—were willing to accept this stigma.

From now on, however, the North African Arab will be able to become a French citizen and at the same time preserve his special religious rights, including the right to live in polygamy, if he so desires. In order to become a citizen he will merely have to prove his educational qualifications, especially his French literacy. However, this restriction is sufficient in itself to exclude nine-tenths of the Algerian Arabs as citizens. Thus the way to French citizenship has been opened only to an educated and assimilated minority.

The new Arab "character" coming shortly after the settlement of the Lebanese crisis, indicates how anxious the French are to dissipate the clouds of Arab discontent created by their harsh dealing with the Lebanese leaders. Although Gen. George Catroux, top trouble-shooter of the Algiers regime, repudiated General Delegate Jean Helleu's drastic measures in Lebanon, Arab resentment has not yet completely calmed down. The French through their inexperienced handling of the Lebanese situation have—temporarily at least—become the scapegoat for all European "sins" in the eyes of the Arabs.

Even before the outbreak of the troubles in Lebanon many Arab leaders in North Africa were reluctant to indorse the French war effort. Recently General Catroux, Governor General of Algeria, had to dissolve the "Delegations Financieres," representing the Algerian natives. The acute shortage of food and of consumer's goods accounts for much in the Arab unrest. The restitution of the Cremieux Law, which re-established the citizenship rights of the Algerian Jews, was hailed by liberals all over the world, but it nevertheless helped to increase the Arab's feeling of frustration.

This is not the first time that a French Government has undertaken to bolster native political rights in North Africa. In 1937, the Popular Front Government of Premier Leon Blum came out with the so-called Blum-Violette plan, which proposed to grant French citizenship to 20,000 hand-picked Arabs. Yet in spite of the modest character of this reform, French North African colonists revolted against the central government and forced it to abandon the plan.

What Colonists Feared

What the colonists feared was that increased native participation in administrative activities would end or—at least—strongly curtail their predominant position in North African politics. And the rich farmers, manufacturers and traders were still more afraid of the economic repercussions of this political change. The French have developed Algerian economy greatly, but their productive effort is based mainly on cheap native labor. Moreover, the question of land distribution is increasingly acute in Algeria. In the French Departments of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine, 26,000 wealthy European farmers own 6,000,000 acres of the best land, while 550,000 native peasants have to share in 27,000,000 acres of inferior land, divided mostly into small and dwarf holdings. The number of landless native proletarians has greatly increased in recent years.

This time, however, colonist pressure groups will hardly prevent the French "Government" from carrying out the overdue reform of the native status. Strong native reaction to the Lebanese crisis indicated a dangerous state of tension among the North African Arabs. A delegation of North African Arabs actually went to Cairo to participate in negotiations for the creation of a Pan-Arab Federation. The French hope that, by extending Arab self-rule, they will prevent nationalist extremists from winning over the majority of the educated natives.

The Arab "character" in Algeria is only part of a new French colonial program aiming at the development of native participation in the colonial administration. Shortly before General de Gaulle's speech, Free French representatives in Chunking, China, addressing themselves to the peoples of Indo-China, now occupied by the Japanese, declared that "Indo-China will have a more liberal status after the war and that all Indo-Chinese citizens will have access to every situation and to every public function of state." Similar attempts to develop a native bureaucracy have been undertaken by Governor General Felix Eboue, Administrator of Central Africa for the French Committee of National Liberation.

De Gaulle Makes Good On Citizenship Pledge

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Dec. 14

The French Committee of National Liberation today decreed French citizenship immediately for all Arabs in Algeria who can read and write French, thus carrying out the first of the pledges made Sunday by Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Citizenship will be extended without forcing the Arabs to renounce the Koranic Law, as previously required.

The Committee also voted to increase the size of Arab representation on Provincial, Departmental, and Municipal assemblies. This fulfilled another de Gaulle pledge.

An Arab leader estimated that 20,000 to 30,000 Moslems would acquire voting privileges by today's order.

Argentina Tailors News to Fit Its Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—One of the principal objects of the Argentine government press bureau, included in the reorganization of the Presidential secretariat, is to "Co-operate" with the representatives of the foreign press, to avoid publication overseas of news inimical to the "national interest."

Thus crude explanation was contained in an official decree announcing the elevation of the Presidential secretary to cabinet minister rank and fully confirmed by Lieut. Col. Hector J. Ladvocat, who becomes the undersecretary in charge of press relationships.

The press office is not a Fascist censorship, it is claimed, but it is admitted there will be benevolent control of the newspaper world. One of the powers of the office is to "insure the supply of newsprint and virgin film, intervening, if necessary, in the distribution, to ascertain that it is carried out in a satisfactory manner."

As in Germany and in Mussolini's Italy, the press, radio, social and political literature, the theater, cinema and all public entertainment come under the new office, many of the ideas for which are known to have been gathered in prewar Rome by Fascist or corporative-minded Argentine officials.

The full name of the press bureau is the Information and Press Undersecretariat, and its objects, according to the decree signed by President Ramirez, are to "insure the dignity of the right of free expression of ideas and contribute to the defense and exaltation of the historic traditions, culture, and moral and spiritual values of the Argentine people."

It will "centralize and co-ordinate official information and the emission of general news"—a step already taken, because other government departments are not now authorized to send out news direct.

The "organization of State propaganda" is expressly ordered of the press bureau, while encouragement will be given to "the production of national films and the classification of these for the concession of prizes and privileges."

Of the domestic and foreign press, the desire of the new office is to "co-ordinate and intensify newspaper relationships with the public authorities."

Lieutenant, Colonel Ladvocat said he was particularly keen on "co-operation with foreign correspondents." The decree-law on this point, textually, orders "co-operation in the activities of foreign agencies and correspondents with a view to impeding the emission overseas of news or commentaries unfavorable to the nation's prestige."

Colonel Ladvocat complained that many correspondents used too much "imagination" in sending stories from Argentina. He was silent on the stern censorship imposed in Buenos Aires and refused to indicate what sanctions were being considered for journalistic "deliquents."

Foreign language publications, numbering more than a score in Buenos Aires, received a warning in the decree, which said that "the issue of foreign newspapers prejudicial to national interests will be avoided."

The local Jewish organ, ordered closed down, was reopened the day after President Roosevelt voiced his protest and expressed the fear that one of the worst features of totalitarian tyranny was commencing to appear in the New World.

Reclamation Bureau Takes World Power Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Officials of the Bureau of Reclamation say that it has become the largest power agency operating under one head in the world today, with the opening in November of a new 108,000-kilowatt unit at the Grand Coulee Dam, which brings the rated capacity of 30 hydro-electric plants operated by the Bureau to 2,060,962 k. w. (about 2,700,000 horsepower).

Actual power production may be even greater, since at the Coulee the new generator at once took on an overload, and the output of all generators there is averaging about 728,000 k. w. a day, as compared with a rated capacity of 690,000 from the five 108,000 k. w. units and the two 75,000 k. w. units borrowed from Shasta Dam and now in operation at Grand Coulee.

This power is sold as a unit with the approximately 500,000 k. w. output of the Bonneville Dam, so that the Bonneville Power Authority is now disposing of between 1,200,000 and 1,300,000 k. w., every bit of it going into war production, directly or indirectly.

Boulder Dam remains the Bureau's biggest single power dam, however, with a rated capacity now of 946,750 k. w.

In 1943 the Bureau's power plants will have produced approximately 12,200,000,000 kilowatt hours, and, according to Assistant Commissioner William E. Warne, half of all of it is flowing directly into war plants on the Pacific Coast alone. If you count what enters the power grid to maintain the output of such plants, elsewhere in the West as far east as Nebraska and Kansas, much more than half of all Bureau power is going directly into war work.

During 1944, the output of power is expected to reach 18,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. In 1942, it was slightly more than 7,000,000,000. This reflects a rise in productive capacity from 953,000 k. w. in 1941 to today's more than 2,000,000.

In 1944, three more huge units will go into operation. They include another 108,000 k. w. unit in February at Grand Coulee, two 75,000 k. w. units at Shasta in March, and a 82,500 k. w. unit at Boulder probably in July. This will raise the total to almost exactly 2,400,000 k. w., a figure which would not have been reached for years, perhaps for a decade, if progress had not been hurried by the war.

The Bureau's closest rival is another public administration, that of Tennessee Valley Authority, which now generates 1,677,000 k. w., expects to go as high as 2,100,000 in 1944. But the Bureau will stay just ahead of it. Bureau generators are all water-powered, some of TVA's are driven by steam.

Experts Use Shears on U. S. History And Cut Grade School Dates to 10

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 14 (AP)—Johnny Schoolboy who always complained he had too many names and dates to remember in American history finally has the educators on his side.

Under recommendations agreed upon by the Committee on American History after four months of study and announced today by the committee director, Edgar B. Wesley of the University of Minnesota, memorization of a lot of dates and names would be eliminated from Johnny's history curriculum.

The recommendations are the Committee's answer to the criticism leveled last spring that students didn't know their American history any too well.

For Johnny, the grade student, the Committee would compel him to remember only 10 dates—1492, 1607, 1620 and seven other notable American milestones. And he would be expected to know the pertinent facts about Daniel Boone, Sam Houston, de Soto and 17 other distinguished persons whose names are synonymous with events in American history.

In Johnny's junior high school years, the Committee favors making him remember 1775, 1793, 1812, and seven other dates, Mr. Wesley said, and some of the essential facts about Clara Barton, Charles Goodyear, Nathan Hale, and 25 other specified notables.

There would only be 12 more dates for Johnny to learn in high school—1765, 1823, 1898 and nine others—none of which would have been given him in previous years. But he would have to learn about 43 additional persons of note, including Samuel Gompers, Stephen A. Douglas, and Francis Parkman, the Committee said.

The report, to be published by the Macmillan Company, will be released to the public Dec. 28, Mr. Wesley said. The Committee was sponsored by the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and the National Council for the Social Studies.

Casa Grande Solution?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Ariz.

Dr. Emil W. Haury, head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, and Curator of the Arizona State Museum, sometimes drops a new fact or deduction which throws a ray of light on the clouded prehistory era in Arizona. For one thing, investigation practically has cleared up the mystery of Casa Grande.

Casa Grande, now partially restored as a national monument, is in the middle of a level valley 65 miles north of Tucson. It is an earthen building, four stories high, unlike any other pre-Columbian structure found in this area. In fact, the primitive inhabitants of Southern Arizona lived mostly in huts of brush and mud that have long since vanished. Why they went off on an "architectural tangent" and built Casa Grande has been a puzzle since the ruin was first seen by a white man, in 1694.

Dr. Haury explains that there were three great cultures in the Southwest. In northeastern Arizona, and extending into adjoining states, was the Pueblo culture. Along the Gila River and over the deserts to the south were the Ho-ho-kam people. Between were mountain tribes known today as the Basket Makers. All had their distinct customs and architectural styles.

As time went on, members of the three cultures visited and traded more and more. Sometimes a drought or other misfortune caused them to migrate and merge with their neighbors. In this way the Basket Makers were absorbed.

Dr. Haury, has concluded that some of the ancestors of today's Hopis and Pueblos, living in the high plateau country to the northeast, moved down the Gila River with the Ho-ho-kam, who had a more dependable water supply for their farms. But the immigrants missed the stone towers and multi-storied cliff dwellings in which they and their forefathers had lived for centuries. They did not like the flimsy, one-family Ho-ho-kam homes. So they built a communal house, an imitation cliff dwelling, of earth, the only material at hand.

Dr. Haury cautions his hearers, however, to remember that this theory is based largely on deduction and surmise.

Ernest Douglas

Hopkins' Former Secretary in War Zone

Harris & Ewing

Miss Lois Berney Now Doing Work With Red Cross in Italy

Miss Lois Berney of Fallon, Nev., formerly secretary to Harry Hopkins in the White House, is now with the Red Cross in Naples, Italy. In this picture Miss Berney and paratroopers are attempting to find their way around Naples by asking assistance of the carabiniers (policeman) at left. The soldiers are (left to right): Private Walter Hankins of Bandy, Va., and Private Nathan Schuster of Long Beach, Calif.

Special Training Program Reduced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday that the Army Specialized Training Program "is not in process of liquidation," although the number of soldier-students assigned to colleges in the program is now being reduced.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said in a statement:

"The number of soldiers assigned for training under the ASTP will be changed from time to time so as to accord with the needs of the Army and the available manpower. It is now being reduced—but may later be either increased or still further reduced as the exigencies of the military situation or military training make it advisable."

Approximately 140,000 men are now assigned to ASTP. The first group began its training in April of this year, the Army said, and the first graduates have already been assigned to Army jobs.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60b	1	56½	59½	56½	— ½
Abbott Lab pf 4	20	108½	108½	108½	
Acme Stl (3a)	10	51½	51	51	+ ½
Adams Exp (½gg)	2	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Adams-Millis 1¾g	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Air Reduction 1a	5	40	39⅝	40	
Alaska Juneau	19	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Alb&Sus 7.45g	♦10	117	117	117	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf 8a	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Allegheny pf $30 wa	15	27¼	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	1	41	40	40	— 1
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	4	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
Allen Indust (¾gg)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye b	3	143	142	143	—1¼
Allied Mills (1g)	53	32½	32⅛	32¾	+ ⅛
Allied Strs .60	10	15⅜	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	11	36⅝	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	2	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	5	84	83½	83½	+ ½
Am AgChem 1.20a	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
Am Airlines 1½g	1	60	60	60	+1¼
Am Bank Note .55g	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	2	60	60	60	+ ½
Am Bosch (¼ae)	3	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh 1.80g	11	39½	38½	39½	— ¼
Am Br S pf 5¼	♦ 1	130½	130½	130½	
Am Cable & Rad	8	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	10	82	81⅝	82	+ ½
Am Can pf (7)	♦450	173	172½	173	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	14	33⅜	32¼	33	+ ¾
Am C&F pf 14½ag	2	66	65¾	66	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cable (2)	4	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
Am Chic'e (4a)	♦ 20	107½	107½	107½	
Am Crystal Sug (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Am Distill	28	112¾	108½	112½	+7
Am Encaus Tilling	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Am Export L (2)	1	26	26	26	
Am & For Power	8	4½	4½	4½	
Am&FPS6pf 4.35b	1	63	63	63	—2
Am FP S7pf .5.07b	4	73	72½	73	+1
Am & FP 2 pf	43	16¾	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
Am-Haw SS (3)	2	33⅝	33½	33⅝	—1¼
Am Hide&Leath	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Am Home P 2.40a	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Am Ice	13	4½	4¼	4½	
Am Ice pf 1¾gg	4	63	62½	63	+ ⅛
Am Internat (½gg)	6	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	28	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	8	80½	79¼	80½	+2
Am M & Fdy .80	10	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1½gg)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	♦250	24½	24	24	— ¾
Am Pow & Light	15	2¾	2¾	2¼	
Am P & L $6 pf	8	44¾	44½	44¾	
Am P & Lt $5 pf	8	40½	40	40¼	+ ¼
Am Rad&St S .40g	25	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	19	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
Am R M pf4½	♦410	61	59¾	60	—1⅛
Am Safety Razor 1g	3	14	14	14	
Am Seating ½gg	1	13½	13½	13½	
Am Smelt&R (2a)	26	37	36½	36½	— ¾
Am Smelt pf 7	♦ 20	147½	147½	147½	
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	16	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
Am Stores (1)	2	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
Am Stove (1.20)	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½gg	3	28½	28	28	— ½
Am Sum Tob (2g)	1	27	27	27	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	♦22	155⅛	154½	154½	—1⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ½
Am Tobacco B (3a)	11	57¾	57½	57½	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	♦ 70	139¼	139	139	
Am Type Fdrs ½gg	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	1	44⅞	44½	44⅞	— ⅛
Am Water Works	23	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	6	5½	5½	5½	
Am Wool pf (8k)	3	41¼	4	4	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
Anaconda Cop 2½gg	56	26	26	26	— ¼
Anacon W&C 1	♦ 3	20	20	20	
AnchorHockGl .45g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Andes Copper ¾ag	28	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Armour III	2	71	71	71	
Armour III pr pf 1¾bk	♦ 80	66	76	76	
Armour III pf					
Armstrong C 1.35g	4	36¼	36	36	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .55g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7	♦ 20	101½	101½	101½	
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Assd DG 2pf 7	♦ 60	87½	86	86	
Assoc Inv pf5	♦ 10	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Atch T & SF (6)	11	54¾	53⅞	54½	— ⅛
Atl T&S F pf (5)	1	85	85	85	
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	1	28¼	28½	28½	— ¾
Atl G & W I pf 5g	1	60	60	60	+1
Atl Coast Line (3g)	2	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Atl Refining (1g)	5	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (¼gg)	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	53½	53½	53½	
Atlas Pow 3½ag	♦210	55½	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅜
Aust N pr A3½ak	♦ 10	69	69	69	—1
Aviation Corp .20g	51	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Baldwin Loc pf 1½g	21	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	35	5⅜	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Bang&Ar pf7½k	♦ 10	62½	62½	62½	
Barber Asphalt	1	23	23	23	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	23	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (4)	♦8	147⅜	143¾	147⅜	+ ⅛
Beech Aircraft 1g	19	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
Bell Aircraft (1a)	21	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat (3)	8	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln 1.35g	♦6	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	34	34¾	33¾	—1¼
Bes Foods (.80g)	14	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
Beth Steel (6)	38	56¾	56¼	56½	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	38	38	38	
Black&Decker 1.60	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	17	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Bliss & Laugh 1½gg	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl (2g)	27	13⅜	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (3g)	10	46¼	46⅛	46½	
Bon Ami B 2½g	♦ 10	44¾	44¼	44½	— ¾
Bond Stores (2g)	3	34⅞	34½	34⅞	
Borden Co (1½gg)	14	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	35½	34⅞	35½	
Bower Roll B 2½g	1	36½	36½	36½	
BranifAirways .60	6	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Bridgeport Br (1)	8	5¼	9	9	— ¼
Bklyn-Man Transit	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½gg	5	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	15	8¾	8⅛	8¼	
Budd Mfg	15	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Buso Mfg pf	♦ 20	95½	95½	95½	—1½
Budd Mfg $5pf	♦ 30	48¾	47½	47½	+ ¼
Budd Wheel (¾ag)	4	7¾	7	7	
Buffalo Forge (2g)	♦1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Bullard Co (2½g)	9	17½	16¾	17¼	— ⅛
Burling Mills 1.90g	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Burr Add Mach .60	9	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Butler Bros .60	6	3	3	3	
Butte Cop & Z 1½g	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	2	70½	68¼	69¼	+ ¾
Byers (AM) pf7	♦120	104½	104	104	—1
Byron Jackson 1¾ag	2	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Calif Pack (1½g)	5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .85g	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1½ag	8	15	14¾	14¾	— ½
Can Dry G Ale .70g	2	23⅝	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	21	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Cin Ade pf (3)	♦ 10	44	44	44	
Cin C & O (5)	♦ 50	95	94¾	94¾	— ¼
Cinc (JI) (4ag)	14	33	32⅝	32⅝	
Cinc (JI) pf (7)	♦ 30	145	144½	144½	+2½
Cincypti Tractor 2	2	43⅞	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
Cities Serv (20)	6	36½	36	36¼	+ ⅛
Crimson 5 pf 5	♦ 10	103	103	103	—1¼
Crimson 7 pf 7	♦ 20	113	113	113	— ½
Cristob Corp (½)	10	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Cristob Cp pf 5	♦ 50	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Cont Aguirre 1½ag	2	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Cont Foundry .10g	2	2¾	2½	2¾	— ⅛
Cont Mf Rz	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
Cont V Sug (1g)	10	21⅛	21	21½	+ ⅛
Conv on Pos (4)	6	36⅛	35½	35½	— ⅛
Corrugated Pres	10	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Cort-Land 6 pf	♦ 80	60	59	60	+ ½
Cosmo P & F (2)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Chester Cab	1	24½	24½	24½	
Cuv & Ohio (3a)	7	45½	45	45¼	— ⅛
Cl & E Ill (½ag)	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Cl&EE Ill A 2.50g	11	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
Cl. Gt West	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Cl. Gt W pf 3½ak	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Cl Mot Frei .60g	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Clevinadm Ent Ord 1	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Cloth Co	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Chrysler Corp (3)	36	79⅞	78¾	79¼	— ⅜
City&F pf 6½	♦ 10	103¾	103¾	103¾	
Clev CC&SL pf5	♦ 20	73	73	73	
Clev Grank Br (2)	♦1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Clevus Mar 1.20a	14	35⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅛
Clett Peabody (2)	1	35	35	35	
Coca-Cola (3a)	4	114¾	114½	114½	+ ½
Coca-Cola A 3	♦ 10	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½	7	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf5½k	♦ 80	104½	104	104	
Colliton & Ark	1	24½	24½	24½	
Col & South	♦ 60	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Col & Sou 1st	♦350	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2nd	♦100	12¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛

Today's Sales (estl.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 731,010
1943 vol. to date 267,406,385
1942 vol. to date 112,157,736

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	49.0	Prev. day	49.2
Month ago	48.0	Year ago	40.0
1943 high	53.3	1942 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	3	15½	15¼	15½	
Col B'cast A 1.80g	5	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Col B'cast B 1.80g	4	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Cclum G&E .10g	48	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Colum Pict (½gg)	16	38⅜	37⅝	37⅝	— ¾
Coml Credit (3)	8	42⅞	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	17	14½	14½	14½	
Com Solvents .60g	54	11	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Com'with & South	23	24½	22⅛	22½	
Com & Sou pf 4½ak	1	22½	22⅛	22½	
Com'with Ed 1.40	23	24½	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn	1	22½	22⅛	22½	
Con C pr pf 6½	♦ 10	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
Cons Cop M .20g	9	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	32	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
Consol Film Ind	2	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
Cons Film In pf 1k	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Cons Laundries ¼ag	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Con Nat Gas w d	28	27¾	27	27	— ¾
Consol RR Cuba pf	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Cons Vultee 2½g	59	11⅜	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
Cons Vultee pf 2¼	16	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¾
Consol'n Coal	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Consol Coal pf 2½	4	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
Comm P pf 4½	♦200	102	101¾	101¾	— ¼
Container Cp 1½ag	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Cont Baking ½gg	7	8¾	8¼	8¾	
Cont Can 1	2	46	45½	46	+ ½
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	46	45	45	
Cont Motors .60	16	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Cont Oil Del (1)	40	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	
Copperweld Stl .80	12	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	♦130	44	43¾	44	
Core Prod (2.60)	7	54½	54¼	54½	— ⅛
Cornell-D El 1.10g	5	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Coty Inc (.30g)	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Coty International	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co (1g)	7	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ¼
Crosley Corp (1g)	1	16⅜	16½	16½	
Crown Cork (¾ag)	4	27⅜	27½	27½	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	♦ 60	96	96	96	
Crucible Steel (3g)	19	27¾	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	67	66¾	66¾	— ½
Cuba RR pf	♦ 90	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40a	6	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Cub-Am S pf 7	♦ 10	115½	115½	115½	+3¾
Cuneo Press (1½g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅞
Curtis Publishing	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pf 5k	♦ 70	94	93½	93½	+1¼
Curt Pub pr pf 3	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	123	15⅜	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	23	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1¼ag	7	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	5	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
Decca Records (1a)	2	23	22⅝	23	
Deere & Co 2g	9	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	9	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	28	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Detroit & Ray (1a)	120	28⅛	28½	28½	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
Dixie Cup (½gg)	1	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
Doehler Die C 1⅞g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
DomeMines nl.60	15	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Douglas Aircraft 5g	41	24⅛	23⅜	24	+ ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	1	50¾	49½	49⅝	+ ⅜
Dresser Mfg (2g)	1	128	127	128	
Durhill Int	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	
du Pont de N 4½ag	5	143	142½	143	
Eagle P Lead .60g	2	11	10⅞	11	
Eastern Air L	3	36	35¾	35⅞	— ⅞
East Kodak pf 6	♦ 10	181	181	181	+3½
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	41	41	41	
El Auto Lite (2)	7	37	36¼	37	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1½ag	17	9⅛	9	9⅛	
El Power & Lt	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	1	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
El Storage Bat (2)	4	28	28	28⅞	
El Paso N G 2.40	5	28⅜	28	28⅛	— ¾
Endicott-J pf 5	♦120	108	107¾	108	+ ¾
Eng Pub Service	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Equit Off Bldg	20	½	½	½	
Erie RR (1g)	12	9¾	9⅜	9¾	— ⅜
Erie RR pf (1g)	38	9½	9¼	9¼	
Erie RR ct (1g)	1	45	45	45	
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl 3½g	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Dec 13
Evans Products	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Exchange Buff ¼ag					
Fairbanks Morse 1a	4	33½	33	33½	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	6	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Fed Min&Sm 3½g	7	19	19	19	— ⅛
Fed M Truck .40	2	4⅜	4½	4½	
Fee O S pf 4¼k	♦100	93	93	93	+ ½
Ferro Enam (½gg)	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
Firestone T&R (2g)	7	38¼	38¼	38¼	
Firest T&R pf 6	1	105¼	104⅞	104⅞	— ¼
Flintkote (.90g)	1	19	19	19	
First Nat Strs 2½g	1	36	36	36	
Florence Stov 1½gg	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ½
Flersh Sh A 2	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
Fotianbee Sug	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
FotianbeeStl pf 4	♦ 30	44½	44	44	—1
Food Mach (1¾gg)	♦3	51	51	51	+1⅛
Foster Wheeler	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Franciscan Sugar	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	8	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
Fruehauf Tr 1.40a	♦2	29¼	29	29	— ⅜
Fruehauf T pf 5	♦ 30	109	109	109	+ ½
Gair (Robert) .30g	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .45g	13	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Gaylord Cont (½aa)	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gen Am Trans 2½ag	6	40½	40	40½	+ ¼
Gen Bakeng .60	13	⅝	6	6	— ⅛
Gen Bronze (.60g)	2	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k	♦ 50	81	80½	80½	—1½
Gen Elec(1.40)	35	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
Gen Foods (1.60)	16	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	49	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Gen G&E1 cv pf	♦ 20	116½	116½	116½	—1
Gen Mills (4)	♦ 60	102	102	102	+ ½
Gen Mills Sp5	♦ 60	131	131	131	
Gen Motors (2)	64	50¾	50	50¾	
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128	128	128	
Gen Out Advert	3	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ¼
Gen Pres Eq (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼ag	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
Gen Ry Sig pf6	♦ 20	113	113	113	+2½
Gen Rmk&Mfr	8	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	4	21½	21¼	21½	
Gen Shoe (1)	5	15	15	15	+ ¼
Gen Stl Cast pf 6	♦ 30	85¾	85¼	85¾	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R .70g	3	7¾	7½	7¾	
Gimbel Bros .40g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros (1.20g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .(.20)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Goodrich (BF) 2g	♦1	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Goodrich pf (5)	8	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R (2)	2	103	102¾	103	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	103	103	103	
Goth Hosiery (1¼a)	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Grahm-Paige Mot	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Granby Con M .45g	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Granite C S .52½g	3	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	16	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	8	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	♦13	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gt West S pf 7	♦ ♦10	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
Green (H L) (2a)	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	
Greyhound Corp 1a	13	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1½gg	17	11¾	10¾	11¼	
Gumbel Sugar	18	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	5	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Gulf Oil (2a)	18	35¾	35½	35½	— ⅛
Gulf Stl (2a)	3	46¼	46	46	— ⅛
Hack-Wather (2)	3	16	16	16	
Hayes Indust .40g	4	6¼	6	6¼	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	♦ 70	106	105¾	106	+ ¼
Helme (G W)	22	22¾	21	21¾	+ ⅛
Hercules Mot 2½g	4	81	80¾	81	+ ¼
Hercules P pf 6	♦ 60	129	128¾	128¾	— ¼
Hollander & Son 1a	1	39	39	39	— ¼
Holl-Aug Steel (3)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Homestake Mining	3	13	13	13	
Hood Rubber 1½	3	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
Household Fin (4)	2	52¾	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
Houston Oil	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	41	8¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hudson Bay (½2)	20	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .20g	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Illinois Central	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	1	25	25	25	— 1¼
Ill Cent LL (4)	♦ 4	42¾	42½	42½	— ¼
Indpls P&L 1.20	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	3	39⅞	39	39	— ⅞
Inger-Rand (6)	2	88	88	88	— ½
Inland Steel 4½g	4	69¾	69¼	69¼	— ¼
Inspiration C Cop 1	7	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Insurance ct (.20)	5	32	31¾	31¾	
Interchem Cp 1.60	10	112	1.2	11	—1
Interlake Iron .35g	7	6¾	6¼	6¼	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	167¼	167¼	167¼	+ ⅞
Int Harvester (2a)	3	71⅛	71⅛	71½	+ ⅜
Int Hydro-Elec A	40	16 9½	16 9	16⅛	— ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4	5
American Barge Line Co	8⅛	10
American Hardware Co	27	29
*American Manufacturing	34¼	37¼
*American Manufac 5 pf	85⅜	..
*American Wringer Co	7¼	8⅛
†Amoskea Company	35¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	32¾	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅝
Arlington Mills	38	41¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¼	28¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2	2¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	16⅞	18½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¼	22¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106½	..
Bendes Home Appliance	5⅜	6⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12⅞	14
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	63¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	18⅞	18¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	32¼	35
Brown Co	1.35	1.65
Brown Co pf	27¾	30¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29⅛	32¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30½	32¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24¾	27
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Draper Corporation	69½	72½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅞	17⅜
Eastern Corporation	6	7⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅜	20¼
Exolon Co	6⅞	8⅜
Family Finance Inc	10¾	12¼
Family Finance pf A	23¼	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	31	33¼
General Fire Extinguisher	14½	16
General Machinery	19¾	22
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	6½	7⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	34	..
Graton & Knight Co	11⅜	13½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	97¾	101¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	32¾	35¾
Great Northern Paper Co	28¾	30⅝
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅛	99⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	17⅞	19⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅛	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	12⅜	14¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	29½	31½
International Machine Tool	7⅛	8..
Keith George E Co	80¼	..
Kendall Company	7⅞	9⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20⅝
*Landers Frary & Clark	32⅜	34⅝
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	4⅜	5⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107½	111½
Marathon Paper Mills	36½	39½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	57	60¼
*Merck & Co	41	44¼
*Merck & Co 4½ pf	108½	112½
Merrimack Manufacturing	34¾	38
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	57¾	62¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅝	22½
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10⅜
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7¾	8⅝
Nashawena Mills	14	15½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	60¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	30¾	34
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68	72
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25⅞	28⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅝
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	53⅞	55½
Newmarket Manufac Co	41	44¼
Nicholson File Company	33	35½
Nonquitt Mills	27¾	31
Ohio Finance	7	8¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¾	44¼
Parker Appliance	12⅜	14⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	113	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	63½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅝	3⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	20	28¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	47¾	..
Sanford Mills	31¼	34¼
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	25¾
Tampax Inc	4⅜	5⅜
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2⅝
United Elastic Corp	14⅞	16⅜
U S Envelope Company	54¾	59¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	47	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	101½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23	25½
Warner & Swasey Co	7⅞	9¼
Warren Bros Class B	33¾	36¾
Warren Bros Class C	10⅛	11⅝
West Point Manufacturing	45½	48½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	13⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18⅜	20⅜
Beverly Gas & Electric	33	..
Brockton Gas Light	6½	7⅜
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	102½	..
Conn Light & Power	39⅝	42¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	229⅜	243⅜
Eastern Utilities Asso cony	1¼	2¾
Fall River Gas Works	21¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¾	39½
Green Mountain Power pf	72¾	76¾
Hartford Electric Light	46¼	49¼
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13⅜	15
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	36⅜	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	76¼	80¼
Mass Power & Light pf	15⅞	17¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¼	33¾
Narragansett Elec pf	55	58½
N E Gas & Electric 55.50 pf	12⅜	30½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	48¾	50¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	87¾	91¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	85¾	88¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	23¼	25¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	22⅜	24⅝
Newport Electric	21	..
Providence Gas	7⅞	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	113
R I Pub Serv pf	32¼	34¾
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	8½
Springfield Gas Light	19⅝	21⅞
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	106½	..
Western Mass Companies	24¼	26¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	20¼	21½
Bank of New York (14)	378	390
*Bankers Trust (1.40)	45¾	48
Brooklyn Trust (4)	87	92
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	98½	102
Chase National (1.40)	35⅞	37½
*Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	46½	48⅝
Commercial (8)	227	237
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	17½	19
Corn Exchange B & Trust (2.40)	67¾	69½
Empire Trust (3)	69½	73½
First National New York (80)	1480	1520
Guaranty Trust (12)	297	305
Irving Trust (.80)	13⅛	14⅝
Kings County (90)	1435	1485
Lawyers Trust (1)	33¾	36¾
*Manufacturers Trust (2)	45	47½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¾	53¾
National City (1)	34⅞	36⅞
New York Trust (3½)	88½	92½
Public (1½)	35¼	37¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5½
United States (80a)	1250	1295

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	47⅞	50¾
Merchants National (12)	311	331
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	50	55
National Shawmut (1)	22⅞	25¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	187	..
Second National (4)	122	129
†State Street Trust (8)	200	..
United States Trust (.50)	9¼	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	13½	16⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	51	56

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	94	96½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35½	37¼
Agricultural (3a)	73	76½
American Alliance (1a)	21	23
American Casualty Company	10½	11½
American Equitable (1)	18½	19¾
American Insurance Newark ½a	14½	15⅝
American Re-insurance (1½g)	53¾	55¼
American Reserve	14	15½
American Surety (2½)	58¼	60⅝
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅝	7⅜
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82½	87½
Boston (10a)	550	575
Camden Fire (1)	23½	25⅝
City of New York (1g)	17½	19⅝
Connecticut General Life (1)	37	39
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38	40⅛
Federal (1.40)	41½	43
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	62½	66⅝
FiremanFund (87½ (3)	84½	89⅛
Firemen'sNewark (.40)	11⅞	13
Franklin Fire (1a)	25¼	27⅛
General Reinsurance (2)	43½	46⅝
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (⅝g)	17⅛	19⅞
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44⅝
Globe & Republic (⅝)	8⅝	9½
Great American Insurance (1a)	26⅞	28⅝
Hanover (1.20)	25⅝	27⅞
Hartford Fire (2a)	94½	99
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41⅞	44⅝
Home Insurance (1.20a)	29⅞	31¾
Homestead (½g)	7⅛	8⅝
Insurance Co North America (2a)	81⅜	84½
Jersey Insurance New York 1½	38	41
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅝	9½
Maryland Casualty	6⅞	7¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	72½	76
MerchantsFireNewYork (.60)	6¾	7⅝
MerchantsFireAssociation (1½g)	48	51
National Fire (3)	87½	92½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7⅝
National Union (2a)	125	132
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	24¾	26¾
New Brunswick (1½a)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
New York Fire (.80)	13⅜	14⅝
North River (1)	20⅝	22¾
Northeast Insurance	4	4¾
Northern (3a)	88½	92
Pacific Fire (5)	106½	111½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	43⅛	47¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14
Phoenix (2a)	84½	88½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14½	15⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅞	36⅝
Reinsurance CorNew York (.075g)	3⅞	4¾
Republic InsuranceCoTexas (1.20)	26½	28½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22½	24¾
St Paul Fire&Marine (2a)	200	208
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	49⅜	52¼
Security (1.40)	35⅜	37⅝
Springfield (4½a)	128	133½
Standard Accident	39¼	43
Travelers (16)	460	484
United States Fid&Guarantee 1a	37½	39½
United States Fire (2)	45¾	48¾
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	68	71
Westchester (1.20a)	30¾	33½

a—also extra or extras
e—paid last year
g—declared or paid so far this year

Investment Trusts

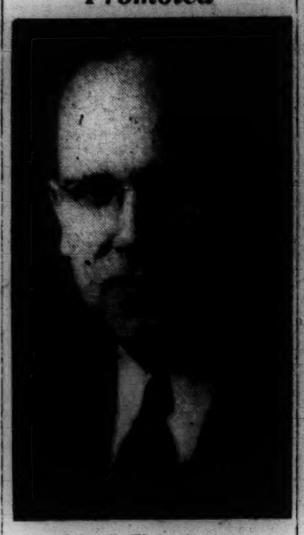
Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.15	3.45
Amerex Holding	21.75	23.525
American Business Shares	3.19	3.50
Axe Houghton Fund	12.98	12.96
Bond, Inv Tr of America	98.81	103.83
Boston Fund	16.21	17.43
Broad Street Investing	26.97	29.16
Bullock Fund	14.13	15.49
Canadian Investment Fund	3.08	3.68
Century Shares Trust	27.35	29.62
Chemical Fund	9.46	10.24
Christiana Securities Co	$340.00	$465.00
Commodity Corp	9.26	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.25	38.25
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.29
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.15	21.64
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.96	12.85
Equitable Invest Corp	28.69	30.85
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.25	32.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.61	18.94
Fund Investors Inc	20.80	22.58
General Capital	31.14	33.48
General Investors Trust	8.01	8.39
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.31	20.76
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.91
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.07	1.18
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1	28.83	33.63
B-2	28.13	32.79
B-3	19.34	9.72
B-4	9.48	4.23
K-1	17.03	17.16
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	22.10	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	20.30	..
Maryland Fund	4.05	4.45
Mass Invest Tr	19.98	21.48
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.81	10.55
Mutual Invest	10.50	11.18
Nation Wide Voting	1.31	1.34
New England Fund	11.81	12.73
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.375	20.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.43	.50
Putnam Fund	12.04	13.31
Quarterly Income Shares	8.00	8.56
Railway & Light Sec	12.00	13.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.23	3.54
Scudder Stevens & Clark	87.50	90.38
Spencer Trask Fund	13.31	14.17
State Street Invest	78.45	84.30
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.42	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.79
Wellington Fund	15.38	16.91
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod, sec mod	2.62	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.50	..
Diversified Tr C	2.50	..
Diversified Tr D	2.25	..
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.16	5.29
Nation Wide Sec	3.69	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.80	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.02	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.58	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.29	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.70	..
US Elec Li & Pow "A"	15.75	..
US Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.70	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.75	2.125
First Boston Corp	22.25	24.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	107½	113½
Liberty Aircraft	8⅝	10⅝
N E Airlines	6⅝	7⅞
Piper Aircraft	4⅞	5⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	3¼	3¾

Promoted



John C. Timmermann

Appointed an assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Mr. Timmermann will continue in charge of the company's monthly premium division, which he has managed since 1937.

Court Upholds $50 Floor For OPA Violation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—A provision of the Emergency Price Control Act for a $50 minimum judgment against merchants found to be charging prices in excess of Office of Price Administration ceilings was upheld yesterday by the U. S. Emergency Court of Appeals.

The decision, hailed by OPA enforcement authorities as of "great significance" to consumers, reversed the District of Columbia Municipal Court in awarding $5 to Josephine McCorry of Washington, who sued American Stores, Inc., for $50 on the basis of an alleged four-cent overcharge on a can of soup. Testimony showed the overcharge resulted from a clerk's error.

The Municipal Court's award was sustained by the District's Municipal Court of Appeals, which declared that a $5 judgment plus costs adequately compensated for the overcharge.

Asserting that Congress had foreseen the difficulty of enforcing price ceilings, the Emergency Court said that the legislators had provided for recovery of triple the amount of overcharges or a minimum of $50 as a means of enlisting consumer aid in curbing violations.

Any suit takes time and effort, the court said, and "Congress made a $50 floor and not a ceiling in order to give overcharged consumers the necessary incentive to sue."

Butler Firm On U. S. Waste In Americas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Refusing to "retreat an inch" from his claim that the United States has spent $6,000,000,000 in pursuing a financially extravagant good neighbor policy in South America, Senator Hugh A. Butler (D) of Nebraska declared today he would offer "independent" proof his figures were accurate.

The Administration, through Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, yesterday countered Senator Butler's estimate with a detailed report which placed all U. S. expenditures and loans in Latin American countries at only $2,910,000,000.

The Nebraska Republican, who had heard Senator McKellar characterize this original report as "about 95 per cent wrong," promptly declared he was more convinced than ever that his $6,000,000,000 estimate was correct.

"I'm not retreating an inch," he told a reporter. "I explained when I made the report that some flaws would be found in individual items, but that the total figure would stand up.

"Furthermore, I'm having made an independent check by competent specialists. They haven't completed it yet, but it has gone far enough for them to assure me that my figures are right."

Senator Butler wouldn't identify the persons making the new study of U. S. outlays in South America, but said the report probably would be completed within a week and that "everybody will recognize them."

"Most of our expenditures in South America have been all all right, and I've never objected to them," Senator Butler continued. "But we have carried on projects down there comparable to the WPA, the CCC and the NYA, and it's that type of projects, which we've stopped in this country for economy reasons, that shouldn't be continued in other countries."

Senator McKellar, assembling figures from various government departments and agencies, said that in the last three years the United States had spent directly $1,426,822,000 in South and Central American countries and had made loans totaling $1,483,373,000.

All except $324,185,000 of the direct outlays went for the purchase of various war materials, said the McKellar report. The balance included Lend-Lease and military installations.

Rubber Cost Shrinks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—It would cost the United States 82 cents a pound for the natural rubber it has obtained from Latin-American sources if American facilities there are closed out now, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee told the Senate yesterday.

He cited this figure in reply to charges by Senator Butler (R) of Nebraska that the cost of obtaining rubber from that area was $500 a pound—a total Senator McKellar said apparently was obtained on the erroneous assumption that only 30,000 pounds, instead of 30,000 tons, of the crude material came from that area.

No Time to Trade

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Senate was told yesterday that American military authorities had no time to bargain for postwar aviation rights when they negotiated with Latin-American countries immediately after Pearl Harbor for sites for bases to guard the Panama Canal.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee presented a letter from Secretary of War Stimson to that effect.

Department Store Sales Up 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 7 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week such sales were 13 per cent greater than in the similar period in 1942 while in the four weeks ended Dec. 4 they totaled 13 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Percentage changes last week over a year ago, by reporting federal reserve districts were:

Boston up 11; New York up 5; Philadelphia down 3; Cleveland up 9; Richmond up 4; Atlanta up 24; Chicago down 2; St. Louis up 8; Kansas City up 17; Dallas up 31; San Francisco up 13.

Sawmills' Gross Lumber Stocks Decline Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gross lumber stocks held by sawmills declined to 3,631,008,000 board feet during the third quarter of 1943, the War Production Board announced.

The shrinkage was approximately 1,320,000,000 feet since Jan. 1, with the sharpest reductions in the East.

The decline between the second and third quarters of 1943 was: Prairie states, 30.4 per cent; Lake states, 27.7 per cent; Appalachian, 19.6 per cent; Northeastern, 15.1 per cent; South, 11.8 per cent.

Stocks in the South Central and North Pacific regions remained stationary, while the North Central region reported a 25 per cent gain. Other regional increases were: South Pacific, 7 per cent; Northern Rocky Mountain, 14 per cent; Southern Rocky Mountain, 16 per cent.

On Railroad Board

Carl P. Dennett

Of Boston, elected to the board of directors of the New York Central Railroad to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of T. Jefferson Coolidge.

New Price Range System for Cattle In Effect Dec. 15

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—An extensive system of price ranges will go into effect—unless there is some last-minute postponement—on all live cattle tomorrow, bringing the beef-producing animals under "floors" and "ceilings" for the first time.

Neither the "floors" nor the "ceilings," however, are absolute, and it will be possible for individual cattle to sell above or below the OPA limits. Thus, the plan differs from that on hogs, where floors and ceilings apply to all good and choice types weighing 200 to 270 pounds.

The limits at Chicago as established by the OPA are: Cutter and canner cattle, $7.45 to $8.45; common grade, $10 to $11; medium grade, $12 to $13; good, $14.25 to $15.25; and choice, $15 to $16.

Officials of the OPA expect prices on cattle to average between these limits as a result of a subsidy program to packers. The manner in which this subsidy operates, however, will permit paying more or less than the price ranges for some cattle on some days.

The packer will have his subsidy reduced if his monthly average of payments for all grades falls outside the price ranges. The reduction will amount to the difference between the actual prices paid, on a monthly average, and the maximum or minimum of the price ranges.

A. & P. Indictment Modified by Court

DALLAS (AP)—Federal Judge W. H. Atwell deleted portions of an indictment charging The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Comuany with violating the anti-trust law. He sustained defense contentions in part that some of the allegations were inflammatory or unnecessary.

Several months ago the court ordered the indictment quashed because of claimed imperfections but the Circuit Court at New Orleans reversed that decision.

The court today ordered deleted from the true bill allegation of "preferential discounts," false front consumer and housewife organizations, "stock gains" and short changing and short weighing."

He also ordered other charges deleted, saying they had nothing to do with the case.

He further required the government to file a listing of specific names, places and dates relating to an alleged conspiracy, including any seen as linking up the Dallas A&P unit with it, as charged, to show venue; and set Jan. 15 as the date for the order to be carried out.

Banking Reserves Cut $180,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable reserves of Federal Reserve member banks decreased $180,000,000 during the last week, the Federal Reserve Board reported and stood at $920,000,000 on Dec. 8.

The banks during the week increased their holdings of government securities by $569,000,000 of which $176,000,000 was in certificates.

Independent Retail Sales 10 P. C. Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—Independent retailers in New England reported dollar sales changes varying from a 5 per cent decrease in Connecticut to a 13 per cent increase in Vermont in October, compared with the same month in 1942, the Bureau of the Census reported.

The national picture, in a 34-state survey, showed a 10 per cent average increase in the same comparative months, the Bureau added.

The complete New England report, percentage changes and dollar sales:

	Percentage Increase			
	Oct. 43 vs. Oct. 42	10 mos. 1943 vs. 1942	Oct. 43 vs. Sept. 43	Sales reported Oct. 1943
Maine	9	17	5	$2,382,211
N. H.		2	2	1,073,738
Vermont	13	8	8	867,189
Mass.	3	9	10	20,196,883
R. I.	+1	4	3	3,766,900
Conn.	+3	+7	5	8,248,476
34-State total	10	10	9	$284,881,388

+Decrease

Ayres Predicts No Manpower Lack in 1944

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14 (AP)—Defeat of Germany will bring "so considerable a decrease in the demand for munitions and ships that shortages of manpower will no longer be major problems," Brig. Gen. Leonard Porter Ayres declared today.

Calculating that "this has been our greatest boom year" in a business sense, the economist said "it now seems likely that national income in 1944 will not differ much from that of 1943. Probably the increase or decrease will not be more than 9 per cent."

No General Inflation

General Ayres made these assertions in his twenty-second annual business forecast before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Observing that "even in times of war businessmen expect commentators to make forecasts," the Cleveland Trust Co. vice-president made these predictions for 1944:

Victory over Germany;

Continued increase in factory workers' average weekly earnings until the European war ends, when overtime payments "will decrease rapidly";

Higher coal prices, "but the increases will benefit the miners rather than the operators";

Wholesale prices up, on the average, not more than 10 per cent from 1943;

An increase of between 5 and 15 per cent in the cost of living;

No commodity prices advance "so general that it will be commonly considered to constitute inflation";

"Our toughest transportation year with respect to automobiles, trucks, buses, street cars, and railroads";

Rise Trend in Output

Industrial production "will probably continue in a slowly rising trend until the war ends in Europe, and then turn downward";

Well-sustained steel production, though slightly less than this year, and continuing good "in several years to come";

Bituminous coal production up between 2 and 7 per cent from 1943; and,

Electric power production up between 10 and 20 per cent.

General Ayres commented that although we have the materials of inflation, "economics is a science of human behavior, and the reason why we have not had real inflation is that our people have not behaved as the textbooks said they would under prevailing conditions of increased incomes and decreased amounts of goods."

Noting that Americans "have not questioned the fundamental goodness of their money," and have bought large totals of war bonds, he said as long as we continue to act in "restrained and prudent fashion" we "shall avoid real inflation."

Fruehauf President

C. J. McGillivray

Elected president of the Fruehauf Trailer Company of Canada, Ltd., in recognition of his outstanding career as the active manager of the company for many years. Mr. McGillivray continues as a director. Harvey C. Fruehauf was elected chairman of the board of directors.

Emmons Says Coastal Ban On Japanese Racials Stands

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, has denied inferential reports about the return of Japanese racials to this coast, with declaration that "there has been no change in the policies which have been in effect for many months.

"During the past three months," the Emmons statement said, "only 16 added persons of Japanese ancestry have been admitted to the coastal areas. All of these were of mixed blood or mixed marriages, and are wives or children of persons of unquestioned loyalty. None are threatening in any way to national security."

One day previously the California State Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Japanese Resettlement, acting on newspaper reports, telegraphed President Roosevelt a strong protest against a purported change in the policies of the Western Defense Command. The dispatch said:

"This committee fears and knows that the relocation in this State of the Japanese during the war will inevitably lead to violence and bloodshed, thus creating an excuse for the mistreatment of American and civilian military prisoners in Japan, many of whom are citizens of this State.

"Furthermore, because of the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of determining the loyalty of any Japanese, foreign or native-born, we believe that such action would further the dangers of sabotage and espionage, endangering the security of vital and important military areas on the Pacific Coast."

Wide Range Demands

The telegram was addressed also to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and to Representative Clarence F. Lea, Chairman of the California congressional delegation.

The pressure under which the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command now finds himself is an expression of the opinion of a large but unmeasurable section of the California public. State legislative investigating committees, veterans' organizations, and countless individual citizens hold strongly the opinion that no Japanese racials should be returned to the coastal zone while war is in progress.

Assurance Welcomed

This opinion has been carried beyond its original wartime scope and purpose by some particularly vocal spokesmen, and is being expanded to an insistence that no Japanese, even those born in California, be permitted to return after the war is ended. But this is an altogether different question.

When General Emmons took over the Western Defense Command from Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt a few weeks ago, it was suggested in nearly all press reports that a change in policy on the Japanese evacuation might be expected.

General Emmons' statement may reassure the committee of the Legislature and the multitude of others who have believed almost since December, 1941, the evacuation was required by the military security of the West Coast.

The California Senate Committee covered in its findings also the outbreaks of disloyal Japanese at Tule Lake Relocation Center in Northern California. Said the Committee:

"It is our firm belief that if the Army had been administering the affairs of the Center and doing the police work, these demonstrations and incidents would not have occurred.

"We find that the Japanese in the Tule Lake Center have been treated with kindness, fairness, and with utmost consideration despite their disloyalty, acts of sabotage and thievery."

Farm Land Boom Found Under Way

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A land boom in farm real estate is "already under way" with per acre values about 27 per cent above the 1935-39 base period, Southern Division Director I. W. Duggan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) reports.

"The danger signals of an inflationary land boom have already been posted," Mr. Duggan told an AAA conference here.

Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana lead the nation in recent value increases, Mr. Duggan said, and among the 12 highest states are South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas and Louisiana.

100-Year True Oil Reserve Predicted

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Wallace E. Pratt, geologist and vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, told a fraternity meeting at Columbia University that the United States has "a probable true petroleum reserve to last for at least 100 years."

Dr. Pratt differed with government figures which predict that petroleum reserves will be used up in 15 years. He said that at least half of the country's prospective oil producing territory has not been explored and that probably as many new wells would be driven in the future as have been drilled in the past.

New Haven Units' Bond Interest Payments Allowed

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Trustees of the New Haven Railroad Company have received permission from Federal Court Judge Carroll C. Hincks to pay out $646,840 in semi-annual interest on bonds of the New England Railroad and Central New England Railroad companies which fall due Jan. 1, 1944.

The trustees, in a petition filed Nov. 28, had asked to be allowed to pay $387,500 in interest on the 4 and 5 per cent bonds of the N. E. R. R. Co., of which there are outstanding $10,000,000 of the former and $5,700,000 of the latter issues; and to be permitted to distribute $259,340 in semi-annual payments to the bondholders of Central New England of which there are $12,967,000 in the hands of the public and $913,000 pledged for short term notes.

Both lines are subsidiaries of the New Haven road.

New WPB Program Announced To Spur Civilian Goods Output

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—A drastic overhauling of the consumers goods field—affecting both pricing and production—was projected today by Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

A directive sent jointly to the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration outlined two principal objectives: to avoid further shortages of low-priced civilian-use products, and to adjust the price structure for such goods as a stimulant to production.

Requires Joint Action

The plan would require joint action by the two agencies addressed, and ranges from proposed orders to manufacturers with what are regarded as excessive recent profit margins to produce essential civilian goods for sale at cost, to authorizations for price increases in excess of present legal maximums to maintain production by producers who are now losing money.

All actions taken under the directive must be approved by Mr. Vinson's office before becoming effective.

The order specifies:

(1) When WPB finds that present price schedules "constitute a serious impediment" to adequate production of civilian goods, WPB is to advise OPA of this finding;

(2) The price agency is then empowered to revise price schedules to maintain production and regulate profits under a strict formula laid down by Mr. Vinson.

Under this formula, the producer whose current profits from all operations are not more than double those earned in the 1936-1939 base period, (or who is operating at a loss) may be authorized by OPA to increase his selling price for an essential item to a figure not to exceed the unit production cost plus two per cent.

Manufacturers whose profits from all operations are more than double the 1936-1939 base period may be ordered, under the Vinson plan, to manufacture essential civilian goods for sale at cost.

To End Agency Friction

The Vinson order is designed to resolve a long-standing source of friction between the WPB and the OPA. The production agency has been exerting pressure for price increases for manufacturers, claiming that present OPA price lids prevented adequate production of certain civilian goods.

This falling off in production has been particularly noticeable in textile output, where manufacturers have abandoned low-priced lines to produce higher-priced goods where profit margins are greater, WPB sources said.

There have been some instances where OPA authorized price increases to absorb higher costs and stimulate production, but the WPB reaction was that these price boosts have been inadequate.

The issue came to a head recently, informed sources said, when Spencer Love, the new chief of the WPB textile division, went to Vinson and said that production of essential low-priced textiles was dependent on a broad order requiring price increases for lower-bracket goods.

The order Vinson issued is not as drastic as WPB officials desired, and WPB spokesmen said that operations under the directive would be confined to textiles for the time being, pending completion of a general surv

Newsom Goes To Mack For Roger Wolff

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14 (AP)—Louis Norman (Buck) Newsom, the nominee of Leo Durocher among others for baseball's No. 1 problem child, will get a fresh start come spring under the refining influence of Connie Mack.

Big Bobo, who led the historic Brooklyn Dodger revolt against Durocher in the middle of last season, will join the Athletics' pitching staff in exchange for roly-poly Roger Wolff, the relief hurler who has pulled more than one of Jesse Flores' tamales from the fire.

No Cash

Wolff, of course, goes to the Washington Senators. The trade, announced last night although negotiations between Mack and Clark Griffith began at the recent major league meeting in New York, involves no cash or other players, according to the official announcement.

For all of Newsom's reputation as a clubhouse orator, Mr. Mack, who likes his Athletics to be gentlemen even though they land in the American League cellar on account of it, has had his keen eye on the right-hander for a long time.

"I think we'll get along just fine," he said at Frederick, Md., where he was inspecting the A's spring training site. "As to Newsom's past, I'm not worrying about that. Instead, I'm figuring on what he is going to do for us in the future."

Knows Nothing

As for Bobo, man of few thousand words though he is: "I know absolutely nothing about the deal and do not care to comment," he said at his Hartsville, S. C., home when a reporter broke the news.

Griffith, who obtained outfielder Bob Johnson a year ago in a trade with the A's and later sold him to the Boston Red Sox, said at Washington he "hated to part" with Newsom, who won three and lost three for the Senators after his arrival from St. Louis.

But "that fellow Wolff is good," said Griffith of the Chester, Ill., butcher-boy who won 10 and lost 15 for the A's last season. "He did well with a tailend club, whipping the Yankees three times, and he ought to do better with us."

Newsom won nine and lost four for Brooklyn in 1943. Then, at St. Louis, he lost six in a row despite his promise that he would win the pennant for the Browns. Shunted to Washington on a swap, he ended the season with an American League record of four wins and nine losses.

Iba Is Against Goal-Tender In Court Tactics

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Henry Iba, coach of the Oklahoma A. & M. basketball team, has come out against the goal-tending type of defense although his center, seven-foot Bob Kurland, batted away 13 Westminster shots in the club's overtime triumph at Buffalo Saturday.

His opinion was echoed by Joe Lapchick, coach of St. John's College of Brooklyn. The Redmen won the National invitational tourney at Madison Square Garden last March with six-foot, nine-inch Harry Boykoff as the net-minder.

Both coaches said they used the style of play only because their material made it profitable and opposed it fundamentally.

Iba suggested that the rules be amended to make it illegal to interfere with a ball in flight anytime it started the downward half of its arc.

The present rule prohibits molesting the ball only while it is directly above the basket.

Coast Conference To Play Football

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Pacific Coast Conference intends to carry out a 1944 football program.

"The conference and its members," declared Prof. John W. Olmstead, Conference President, at the annual meeting, "are determined to maintain intercollegiate athletics and athletic competition to the utmost of their ability."

Only four members—U. S. C., California, California at Los Angeles, and University of Washington—maintained a football schedule in 1943.

Cornell First

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—Cornell University, with 303 of a possible 1,000 points, won the national intercollegiate key shot straight rail billiards tournament, conducted by mail.

Florida finished second with 273, tournament manager Everett Adams announced today. Indiana was third with 264, followed by Michigan, 241; Purdue, 214, and Wisconsin, 210. Cornell's Gerald Neuberg took individual high with 74.

Dobson Reports Dec. 22

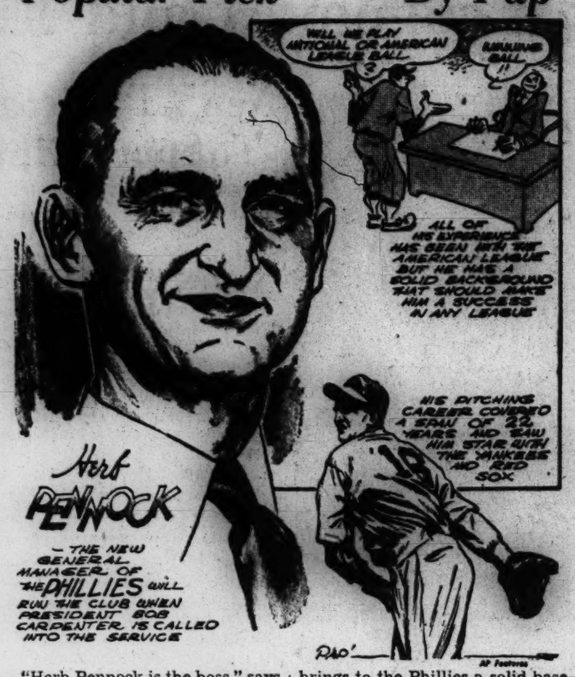
Joe Dobson, Red Sox pitcher who has been working in the Bethlehem-Hingham shipyards since the close of the baseball season, has been ordered to report for induction Dec. 22. Joe said a while ago that if he was called up, he probably would pick the Coast Guard.

Pro Basketball

Dec. 13

Fort Wayne 34, Sheboygan 46.

Popular Pick —By Pap'


WILL HE PLAY NATIONAL OR AMERICAN LEAGUE BALL?
BUNTING BALL!!
ALL OF HIS EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN WITH THE AMERICAN LEAGUE BUT HE HAS A SOLID BACKGROUND THAT SHOULD MAKE HIM A SUCCESS IN ANY LEAGUE
HIS PITCHING CAREER CONSISTED A SPAN OF 22 YEARS AND SAW HIM STAR WITH THE YANKEES AND RED SOX
Herb PENNOCK
—THE NEW GENERAL MANAGER OF THE PHILLIES will RUN THE CLUB WHEN PRESIDENT BOB CARPENTER IS CALLED INTO THE SERVICE
PAP'
AP Features

"Herb Pennock is the boss," says Bob Carpenter, the new president of the Phillies. "He's the chief cook, bottle washer and everything."

Thus did Carpenter make it clear that Pennock would be general manager of the Phillies in fact as well as in name. Pennock brings to the Phillies a solid baseball background which includes an active pitching career covering a span of 22 years and four years experience as head of the Boston Red Sox farm system. He has earned a reputation for efficiency and has keen ability in judging the potentialities of young ball players.

Plenty of Goals Likely As Bruins Meet Chicago

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If it's goals you like to see, drop around to the North Station tonight when the Boston Bruins and Chicago Black Hawks tangle in a National Hockey League game. You will probably get your fill.

These two teams have met four times at home and abroad this season and have blinked the red light 40 times, Hawks winning 6-4, 7-3, and 5-4 in Chicago and Bruins winning 6-5 in their only engagement here. Moreover, in their last four games at the Garden the Bruins and their opponents have tallied 47 times, an average of better than 10 per game.

Tonight's contest promises to be another thriller such as the Bruins put on here with Rangers, Detroit, Canadiens, and Chicago in their last four starts at the Depot. The B's are the highest scoring team in the league, and Chicago has made more than a third of their season's total against Boston. The two teams just seem to declare an open season on the other fellow's goalie.

Goal Hungry

In fact this whole season the Bruins have been more than a little goal hungry, and their forays up the ice in search of points could explain a bit of Bert Gardiner's trouble in the net. It also is some explanation of why the Bruins are second high in the league in the goals against column, their total of 86 being exceeded only by New York Rangers' 95.

The Bruins are still irked at having been the first team this year to lose to the Blue Shirts, their 6-4 lacing in New York Sunday night sitting none too lightly on their thoughts. The victory was the Rangers' first in 16 starts, and could be an indication that they will be troublesome from here in, even though their chances of making the play-offs are definitely less than good.

Line-Up a Mystery

Just what the Bruins' line-up will be tonight remains somewhat of a mystery and will not be decided by Manager Art Ross until game time. Don Gallinger missed Sunday's tilt because of illness, Buzz Boll stayed in bed yesterday, and Guy Labrie, defenseman from the Olympics, has a bothersome knee. It is expecter, however, that Labrie will take his turn at the blue line with Dit Clapper and Johnny Crawford, while Flash Hollett moves up forward to center. If Gallinger does not play Russ Kopak may be brought up again from the Olympics.

A victory means undisputed possession of second place in the standing for either team. Chicago is tied with Toronto now at 18 points, nine behind the leading Montreal Canadiens. Bruins are just one point behind the Hawks and Leafs.

* * *

Briefs: The Bruins are raising questioning eyebrows over the cocky attitude of the Olympics, who believe they can give the pros an interesting evening when they meet Thursday night at the Garden . . . The Bruins are just hoping the kids don't get fresh . . . There will probably be no bodychecking unless they do . . . Following that game the Bruins go to Montreal Sunday night, returning to Boston to face Toronto here next Tuesday . . . The Olympics on Saturday and Sunday will be host to the Quebec Army and Navy team, which has Paul Bibeault in goal.

* * *

Rangers were shamed into winning that game Sunday night by Manager Lester Patrick, who put a notice in the dressing room that if Rangers did not win that 16th game, they would be the worst team ever to start in the National Hockey League . . . As it is, according to Stanley Woodward of the Herald-Tribune, they are only tied for the worst . . . Danny MacFayden, veteran Red Sox and Braves pitcher, was a visitor at the Bruins' dressing room yesterday . . . He and Win Green had quite a gabfest . . . Tonight's game starts at 8:20.

Hint Landis Will Swing Ax On Minor League Players

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Ever since Commissioner K. M. Landis put out that recent baseball "revolution," several "chain store" farm system operators have been ready for anything the Commissioner may cook up.

This is the thought that before the winter's out "the head" is planning to set free several hundred minor-league ball players—some estimates run as high as 1,000—who went to war from the 106 clubs in the 16 leagues which suspended in 1943.

When they entered the armed forces, these hired hands were placed on the national defense service lists of those clubs. Since the loops suspended, however, the players were transferred to clubs in leagues still doing business at the same old stand. They were placed on the defense lists of those outfits and will report to those clubs when the war ends. It is at this long string of transfer deals that Landis is now aiming his high hard one, and the reports are that he may declare the whole lot of them free agents.

Over Minors

Rumors that this was the stew the high commissioner had on the fire were what stirred up the rebellion at the recent winter meetings, thereby turning up the first serious threat in 22 years to Landis' baseball reign. From behind the potted palms in the headquarters hotel lobby of the winter conclaves, you heard the word that regardless of any other reported reasons for the revolution, Landis' plans for these players was the real cream.

Under baseball's set-up, the commissioner swings the big stick over minor league ball only through the major-minor agreement. If the insurrectionists had been able to wipe that out, Landis couldn't have done a thing about these strictly minor league transfers.

But the agreement was continued, and now, if you believe the whispers, Landis is sharpening up his ax. Just how many players are involved isn't known definitely. However on the 1943 reserve lists, released just a year ago, there were more than 600 players on the national defense lists of the circuits which suspended, headed by the 75 who went to war from the three-I League and 60 from the Texas League.

Moved Up

Many of the transferred performers were moved up the line to clubs in the same farm chains. For instance, San Antonio, the St. Louis Browns' farm in the suspended Texas League, shifted a whole batch up to Toledo in the American Association, leaving the Mudhens with a defense service list of a couple of hundred players. Little Rock acquired the entire Oklahoma City roster and Shreveport (La.) shipped 10 players on the defense lists to St. Paul.

Landis has looked over all defense lists and found some of them far too big to take care of all the fellows who'll be coming back ready for work when the war's over. The result is, he's reported ready to turn them all loose, so that each can deal for himself with any club. Naturally, this is no present to the "chain store" operators, who've been counting on this transferred ivory to fill their own minor league rosters when the suspended loops open up again.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Record New York crowd of 18,325 sees Oklahoma Aggies beat C. C. N. Y., 32-24, in basketball.

Five Years Ago

Boston Red Sox traded outfielder Ben Chapman to Cleveland Indians for pitcher Dennis Galehouse and infielder Tommy Irwin.

Hershey Mates Still Leading In Point Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14 (AP)—The private fight between teammates Wally Kilrea and Gaston Gauthier of Hershey for top scoring honors in the American Hockey League gets hotter by the week, but the former shows no sign of weakening his grip on the lead.

Both picked up four points last week, which is the margin by which Kilrea, who has tallied 29, leads Gauthier.

The fight for the other eight posts in the big 10 is a scramble with Tom Burlington of Cleveland setting the pace with 21 points, three more than Peter Horeck and Lou Trudel of the same club, who bring up the rear.

Bob Dill of Buffalo, with 31 minutes in the cooler, is the high-ranking penalty maker. Vic Lynn of Indianapolis is runner-up with 26.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
W. Kilrea, Hershey	11	18	29
Gauthier, Hershey	12	18	26
Burlington, Cleveland	6	15	21
Klein, Buffalo	9	11	20
Bennett, Buffalo	10	9	19
Cunningham, Cleveland	10	9	19
N. Smith, Indianapolis	8	11	19
Hergert, Hershey	5	14	19
Horeck, Cleveland	8	10	18
Trudel, Cleveland	8	10	18

Benoit Sisters In Ice-Capades

Denise Benoit is skating with a different partner for the third season as she comes to Boston Garden with the Ice Capades of 1944, on Christmas Night.

To date, Denise has lost two partners to the armed forces. On her first trip to the Hub, she skated with her brother Pierre, who subsequently joined the R. C. A. F. as a fighter pilot. Last year she acquired Robert Eldon Adair as a partner, but Adair soon joined the U. S. Army Air Corps. But in Ice Capades of 1944, Denise made sure that she would have a partner for the duration. Her latest mate is her sister, Francine, whom Denise trained herself.

The Benoits come from a famous Quebec family. Mr. Benoit, father of the sisters, is secretary to the Prime Minister of Quebec. One of Denise' uncles was Prime Minister, and another uncle was governor of the Province of Quebec.

Before Denise turned professional she won the junior, intermediate and senior pair and solo figure skating championship of Canada.

Dartmouth Upset

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 14 (AP)—A strong Mitchell Field quintet upset the Dartmouth College basketball team, 44-30, last night with Sy Lobello, former Long Island University star, pacing the soldiers with seven field goals and two free throws for 16 points.

Dartmouth took an early lead but the Mitchell Field team drew up on even terms and were leading 22-15 at halftime.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	12	2	3	27	80	37
Chicago	9	6	0	18	64	62
Toronto	8	7	2	18	74	69
Boston	7	7	3	17	82	86
Detroit	5	6	3	13	53	56
New York	1	14	1	3	52	95

Basketball Scores

Dec. 13

By the Associated Press

East

Bowling Green (Ohio) 52, Grosse Ile (Mich.) Naval Base 34.
Allegheny College 65, Alliance College (Pa.) 22.
Valparaiso Univ. 47, Bunker Hill Naval Air Station 46.
Mitchell Field 44, Dartmouth 30.
Floyd Bennett Field Naval Air 38, Brooklyn College 38.
Toledo Naval Training Station 34, Dearborn (Mich.) Naval Base 31.
Fort Wayne Zollner Pistons 54, Sheboygan Redskins 46.

South

Univ. of Kentucky 40, Ohio State 38.

Midwest

Kansas State 34, Washburn 31.
Kansas Univ. 43, Rockhurst 28.
Minnesota 40, Nebraska 31.
Camp Grant 51, Wisconsin 40.
Carleton 36, Hamline 27.

Southwest

Sheppard Field Officers 27, Texas Christian 22.

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United States and Canada

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7 Room BRICK HOUSE $5,950 Insulated. All gas equipment, including modern gas heating. Modern kitchen, fireplace, screened porch. Jamaica Plain, Mass. Call Arnold 2837.

REAL ESTATE advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

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APARTMENTS TO LET

TWO well-to apartments: Each, 1 room, alcove and tiled bathroom kitchen, all electric; rent 1 room, alcove and tiled kitchenette, all electric; to share laundry and shower; furnished apartments; all kind. Call Lel. 0815 (Mass.).

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY

Requires

STENOGRAPHERS

Experienced, or with secretarial training, only; for permanent positions.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR

Comptometer school training preferred but not essential; payroll work; permanent position; possibility for advancement.

Essential Industry

Bring statement of availability

Apply in person to Employment Office

164 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

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Essential Activity

ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS

TYPISTS

GENERAL CLERICAL POSITIONS

and PAGE GIRLS

With or without experience

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OF THE

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Learn the Motion Picture Business

5 day—40 hour week

1790 Broadway, N. Y. C., 16th Fl.

WOMEN JOIN THE "RAYS"

AT

RAYTHEON-NEWTON

55 Chapel Street, Newton, Mass.

Free Carfares for Interviews

See our important advertisement in this column tomorrow

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, regular work approximately 10 days each month; simple adding; $5 a day to start; pleasant surroundings and associates; especially suited for women with homes to maintain. THE ADVERTISING CHECKING, INC., 79 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Young woman experienced in institutional food handling, Christian Scientist required, to work in middle-western school. Box R-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED in Chestnut Hill, Mass., a young intelligent woman to care for 3 children ages 11, 13, 17; all go to school; good wages. Tel. Lon. 0253 or address 30 Hammond Street.

WANTED—Assistant in financial office; private school in Boston on car line; experience not essential; refs. required; salary arranged. Tel. LONgwood 5770 for appointment (Mass.).

WAITRESS for nurses' dining room; one day a week off; $60 a month with maintenance. Write 300 South St., Chestnut Hill 67, Mass. Phone Parkway 0300.

PART-TIME laundress; live in or out; salary and time arranged. Write 300 South Street, Chestnut Hill 67, Mass., or phone PARkway 0300.

COOK for 25 people; 1 day a week off; $100.00 a month with maintenance. Write 300 South St., Chestnut Hill 67, Mass. Phone Parkway 0300.

GENERAL houseworker for family 3 adults, 2 children; no heavy cleaning. Phone FL 3-3015, or write Box X-83, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST: Sundays and Wednesdays. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 603 No. Broadway, Pitman, New Jersey.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT. TWENTY-FIVE Years' active public accounting practice; thorough knowledge preparation of pay roll, Federal and State income tax reports, financial, profit and loss statements, monthly or periodic audits; personal attention, prompt service; available for one or two additional reputable clients; out-of-city engagements accepted. JULIUS JONAS, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Telephone CHickering 4-1826.

MAN desires position, clerical work, typist, office assistant, receptionist; references. Write Box M-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Per Agate Line Per Day

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3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

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9 BEACON ST., BOSTON

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Essential Activity

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Junior Audit Clerk

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE of the War Manpower Commission

9 BEACON ST., BOSTON

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CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

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NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big Pecans in shell 5 pounds $2.98, 10 lbs. $5.49; shelled pecans, 3 lbs. $3.49, 5 lbs. $5.49, 10 lbs. $10.49. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

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UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing, upholstered furniture cleaned; work in homes. Horowitz, 3540 82nd St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. HA. 6-8944.

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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 61 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

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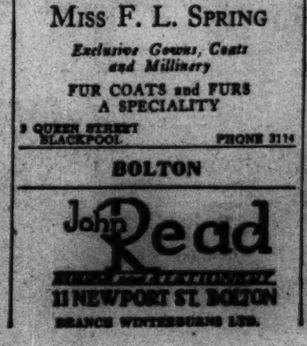

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ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 13.—Lady has pleasant bedsittingroom available in her home; office facilities for practice work could be arranged. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

PUTNEY, 11 Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath, E. L., from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional); 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

LONDON: Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven," Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms; H. and C., bed, bath; breakfast; 7/6. LANgham 2679.

CLEVELEYS — Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road

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Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

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Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
69 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0259

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn by Reamer Keller

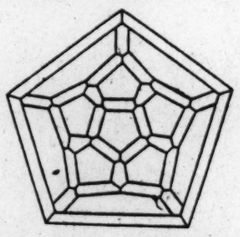
"When the G-men get those gangsters cornered turn off that radio—I don't want the shooting to wake up the baby."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Map-Makers Never Need More Than Four Colors?

Right off hand, if questioned, very possibly you would say, "Why, certainly I could draw an imaginary map with area boundaries so intricate that more than four colors would be required if the same color is not to be found on both sides of any boundary line."

Curiously enough, however, if you could accomplish the feat you



would be first human known to have done so. Philip Franklin, in a paper published in the American Journal of Mathematics, makes some interesting statements on this subject.

"The problem of coloring a map with a given number of colors . . . is the association of a color with each region in such a way that any two regions with a side in common are given different colors. Two regions with only a vertex, a point which belongs to three or more regions . . . in common may of course have the same color.

"Whether every map can be colored with four colors is an outstanding question, for while no map has ever been exhibited which could not be colored with four colors, no rigorous demonstration of the possibility for the general case has ever been given. It is known that four colors are necessary to color some maps and that five colors are sufficient for all maps.

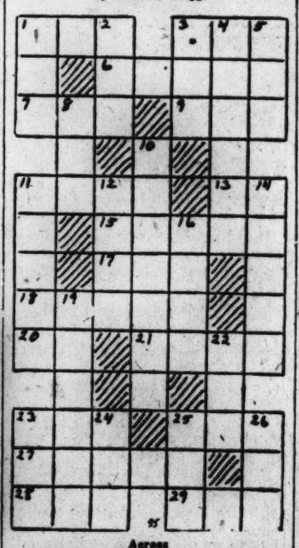
"If any maps which cannot be colored in four colors exist, there must be one such map of a minimum number of regions. We will call such a map an *irreducible* map."

In his paper, Mr. Franklin shows that "the number of regions in an irreducible map are greater than 25." He also gives an example of a map of 42 regions which satisfies all the conditions so far derived for an irreducible map, but it can be colored in four colors, indicating that the problem has not yet been solved completely in the form of a mathematical generalization.

It might be interesting, by placing tracing paper over the map given here, to time yourself and see how long it takes for you to indicate how it may be colored in the four colors A, B, C, and D so that any two regions with a side in common have different colors.—W. P. Keasbey.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In Greek mythology, Sirius is what?
5—What would you call the mother of a Duroc-Jersey?
6—What fruit is associated with Isaac Newton?
7—What is name of a lake of Perth County, Scotland?
9—Assist.
11—What musician was supreme in the field of polyphonic composition?
13—City of Muscatine is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
15—11 Across was particularly fond of what musical instrument?
17—To gain.
18—What is a dance of Bohemian origin?
20—What animal did Paul Bunyan own?
21—What is a suffix used to form diminutives?
23—Reggio di Calabria is in what part of Italian "boot"?
25—How many acts in Galsworthy's "The Little Man"?
27—Long slender body of what weapon is called a stele?
28—From what mountain was Ganymede taken to Olympus?
29—What was Francis Lightfoot's surname?

Down

1—What is Mary Poerybingle's nickname in "Cricket on the Hearth"?
2—How is a Lobaria described?
3—Mineral spring.
4—Who is elder daughter of Vicar of Wakefield?
5—To marry.
8—What State of U. S. is home of Tuskegee Institute (abbr.)?
10—Loggerheads are what birds?
11—Who is titular hero of a poem by Byron?
12—What American actress had lead in the stage production of "Smiling Through"?
14—What was first name of Chandler, French poet?
16—What lament is one of characters in "Man in Dressing Gown"?
19—The fictional Tom Brown attended what great university?
22—What is Downing Street's most famous resident?
24—What is boy of several Japanese words?
26—Sneak.
28—Who was one of two creatures who sailed away "to the land where the bong-tree grows"?
30—First woman.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

In Lighter Vein

"Marse" Henry Obliges

"Marse" Henry Watterson, owner and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal in the old days, was the despair of his accounting department. When he needed a bit of spending money, the old gentleman had a habit of going downstairs to the business office, opening the cash drawer and taking what he wanted.

Finally a young bookkeeper, after spending hours trying to balance the records, exacted a promise from the penitent "Marse" Henry. "All right, young fellow," he said, "the next time I take out money I'll put in a slip."

True to his word, Mr. Watterson, on his next foraging expedition, duly filled out and deposited a memo. It said eloquently: "Took it all!"—Quote.

That Fabulous Shipbuilder

A young lady who was to christen one of the ships built by the famous hurry-up shipbuilder, Henry Kaiser, arrived at the yards and was greeted by Kaiser, who escorted her to a gaily bedecked platform and handed her the appropriate bottle. Considerably mystified, since the only sign of a vessel was a keel far below her, the young lady turned to her host, asking where the ship might be.

"Hurry up," Kaiser shouted; "get swinging."—Wall Street Journal.

Just the Surface

First Sailor (on first convoy duty): "Did you ever see so much water in all your life?"

Second Sailor (a veteran): "You haven't seen nothin'. That's only the top."

Deliver Us

From sweaters that ravel,
From senators that travel,
From zippers that jam,
From comedians that ham—Deliver us!—Des Moines Register.

Daily Anecdote

Just Another Singer

The parents of the operatic soprano, Olive Fremstad, while proud of their famous daughter and properly grateful for the honors bestowed upon her, could never quite understand the reason for her great fame.

Once a visitor at the Fremstad home, alluding to the singer's triumphs, said, "You must be proud to have a daughter who has done so much with her voice."

"Well," said the mother calmly, "we all sing, you know."

A Verse for Today . . .

A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump.—Gal. 5:9

United States Coast Guard Photo

Most Freckles in Fleet

You're looking at probably the most freckled American in the Pacific war zone. He's Coast Guardsman James B. Haynes, otherwise known to his shipmates as "Camouflage."

Brevities

A neutral paper declares that the German people have lost fifty per cent of their enthusiasm for their war lords. It is now nothing to hear the crowd giving one and a half hearty cheers for a Nazi general as he passes by.—Punch ©.

American fighting men in Europe are already receiving their holiday gifts and, of course, they won't open them until Christmas.—Indianapolis News.

It's in Minneapolis, according to report, that a super-salesman sold the holder of a Phi Beta Kappa key a double-breasted suit.—Wade in Detroit News.

Soldier Shopping

(AP Features)

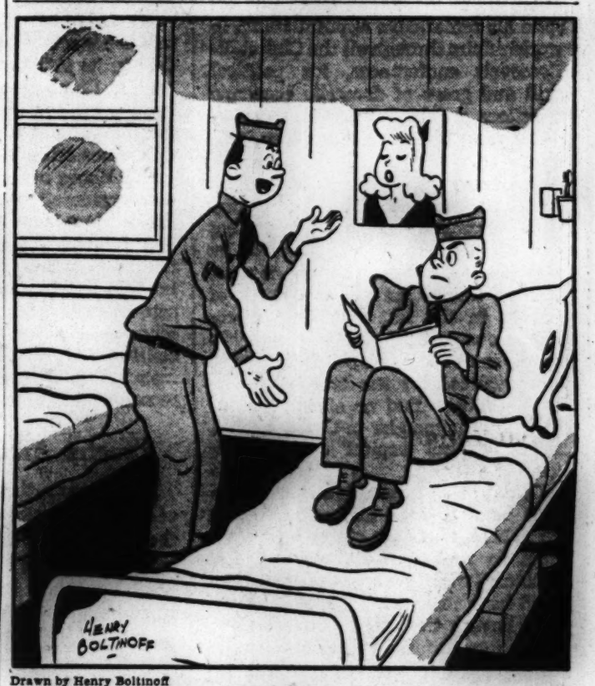
Washington

The War Department is playing Santa Claus for soldiers overseas to the folks back home.

The Army, through post exchanges (PX), is seeing to it that the men on far-off battle fronts have a chance to do their Christmas shopping. Last August the Army Exchange Service, staff headquarters for the PX, sent by ship and plane thousands of catalogs carrying illustrations of popular gifts to exchanges all over the world.

The soldier goes to the PX, chooses perfume, flowers, toys, war bonds or almost anything else, pays for it and gives the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent. The price represents net charged by the manufacturer, plus handling and mailing costs.

The gift service was inaugurated last year, when 88,000 orders, totaling $387,264, were delivered. Flowers lead the list of gifts chosen by soldiers.



Drawn by Henry Boltinoff

"Why can't we work out a lend-lease arrangement so's I can date her on my furloughs?"

NEWS ITEM— THE PRESIDENT IS DUE FOR ANOTHER IMPORTANT MEETING IN WASHINGTON
LOOKS AS IF ANOTHER CONFERENCE WAS NECESSARY HERE AT HOME
WHITE HOUSE
DEMOCRATIC
CONGRESS
S.D.R.
TEAR GAS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*See? What Did I Tell You*

By Rodgers

"Hey! You'd better leave that alone!" I warned Buzzy today—
"That's special Christmas package ribbon."
"Besides—you're getting yourself so tangled up—"
"You'll just—"
"Never get loose!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*There's No Place Like Home*

By The Hagers

"Your club—Help Other Ducks—I claim Reveals a most praiseworthy aim."
"Yes, sir," said Bud, "the H.O.D.'s Are busier than busy bees."
Said Mrs. Duckling, "You contrive To work, then, for some other hive."
And home's a good place to begin, So, boys, you'd better start right in!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Presidential Generals?

The War and Navy Departments' announcements that there is nothing to prevent the political parties nominating officers for President opens up some interesting possibilities. The requirement that such a nomination should be a "draft," with the candidate making no move to obtain it, should prove no more of a bar than the necessity for him to obtain the Commander-in-Chief's permission to resign from the service.

But even with the way technically open, how available will any military man be when the conventions get right down to business? General MacArthur has the popular touch and has been most widely mentioned so far, but in informal polls he has run behind Dewey and Willkie among Republican preferences. Unless someone organizes an expensive primary campaign for him it appears unlikely that he will be anything more than a potential compromise candidate, in case the Republican convention is deadlocked. The chances for former Governor Stassen, now a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, appear no greater, although his friends will make primary campaigns for him in several States.

On the Democratic side a surprise candidate might be General Marshall, who has been rising in everyone's estimation as a splendid administrator. He could become a popular hero if he takes command of the second front. But despite his remarkable apprenticeship in world affairs through all the Churchill-Roosevelt conferences, his political skill and grasp of domestic economic questions would seem, like those of other professional military men, still unproven.

Before any candidate is drafted out of his uniform, certain delicate questions of propriety, of his own feeling and of the people's, will have to be resolved. It is noteworthy that no presidential timber grew in the ranks of officers in the last war. And many Americans distrust the hero worship which assumes that a soldier is somehow qualified for the tasks of peace. Others believe that no officer, including the Commander-in-Chief, should make political capital out of war service.

Of course such feelings might change if it became clear that a man could serve his country out of uniform better than in it. But professional officers such as Generals MacArthur and Marshall have their own ideas about duty, and having dedicated themselves to certain great tasks presumably would be reluctant to leave them until finished. That they will be finished by next June now appears unlikely. Any effort to put a soldier into the White House faces obstacles which have not yet been fully assessed.

Boston Tackles the Peace

City by city the United States is repudiating isolationism. In Boston, where a large section of the population is susceptible to isolationism largely because of anti-British leanings, fifty-one organizations are sponsoring a Win the War—Win the Peace Institute this week. Its opening meeting in New England Mutual Hall heard William Agar, President of Freedom House, declare, "Peace is active, dynamic and ever new." Peace cannot be found by seeking it directly, Mr. Agar reminded his audience. "We must go about the task of building a world founded on order and justice."

The Institute, one of a number being held in American cities, is heartening not only because it illustrates the growing determination of the people to achieve a world in which peace can be enjoyed. If this were the full significance of such meetings one might recall the days after World War One, bubbling with enthusiasm for peace but without a solid promise of it. Today people are aware not only that they want peace, but that, unless they go about the task of winning it with the utmost patience and wisdom as well as zeal, prepared to withstand the shocks of minor disappointments, they may miss peace again.

Last time we were all so sure. This time we are wiser. We are wise enough to know that peace is something more than wanting it. That is why the Institute at Boston is taking up so many of the actual problems, like minorities, education, labor and industry, world organization, at its several panel meetings, and under many notable speakers and experts.

Three typewriter factories are going back into normal production, with the cancellation of rifle contracts. But who's going to produce the typists?

Oil for Inflation

An almost incredible lack of Congressional responsibility in protecting the American people from the cruel barbarities of inflation is shown in House passage of a bill that, if finally approved, will breach OPA ceilings and raise crude oil 35 cents a barrel.

It is argued, and Oil Administrator Ickes has been won to this view, that higher-cost, or marginal, wells cannot profitably produce at present OPA ceilings. Furthermore, it is claimed that wildcatting, or exploration for new fields, is not encouraged by these ceiling prices and that the United States faces a dearth of oil unless new fields are found.

As to the first argument, the answer is that if this marginal production is really needed, it can be obtained much more cheaply for the people by paying a selective subsidy than by raising the over-all price of oil, just as subsidies are presently paid to ease the burden of high-cost oil transportation by rail. The case for wildcatting raises the question whether the prospective shortage is really at hand or is ten years distant, and whether higher prices are the best method for promoting wartime explorations.

But aside from these questions, which admittedly can have endless development and discussion, the real nub from the national standpoint is whether this increase would be inflationary and whether Congress and the people want inflation. We have said many times that inflation is secondary only to the battlefield in its inflictions of suffering on a people. Combating inflation requires many sacrifices, including sacrifices in possible wartime profits. It requires tight price ceilings.

The House action, taken even without consideration by the proper committee, does more than boost the gasoline bill of the average motorist a minimum of $2.97 a year, or the house heating bill for oil at least $11.93; it sets a precedent for a whole swarm of other commodities banging against the ceilings. Therein is it irresponsible and inexcusable. That is why it should be reconsidered at once.

Czechs Among Friends

There was a time when the signing of a treaty between the Russian and the Czechoslovakian Governments would have been received by a frightened world as an extension of the Communist menace over Europe. It would have been ascribed to intolerable pressure by Moscow on Prague. It would have been cited as proof that Czechoslovakia was a Communist spearhead. The people who talked this way would have used the event to prove that, if it ever came to showdown, the democracies would find the Nazis and Fascists a safeguard against the Bolshevik threat to peace.

This is more than conjecture. When Hitler and Mussolini were trying to reorganize Europe on the basis of a four-power agreement — Britain, France, Italy, Germany—they had many sympathizers in many countries. The obvious object of this scheme was to exclude Russian influence from Europe. What the fate of Czechoslovakia was to be, if the Nazis were preferred to the Communists, history has shown. And not only of Czechoslovakia, but of all democracies.

The Czechs were not afraid of Russia then, and they are not afraid of Russia now. The Czechs are democratic, not Communist. They were working one of the most successful democracies in Europe when Munich stripped them of their natural defenses in the Sudetenland and substituted an agreement that the Nazis never intended to keep. The Czechs might have fought their oppressors—it was one of the world's great mysteries why they did not—but for the Communist bogey. But as long as most of Europe could be frightened by anti-Russian Goebbling, the Czechs were on a spot.

They could not defend themselves without precipitating world war. They could not afford to precipitate a world war which Germany, Italy and ultra-conservative elements everywhere would brand as a war for Communism, or which would at least ally the Czechs with Russia when so many of Czechoslovakia's friends feared the Soviets.

The Communist bogey is not so big now. Only a relatively few people will dig up the pre-Munich arguments against a Czech-Russian treaty. What its signing today means is not that Russia has alienated Czechoslovakia from the democratic world but that Russia and its democratic Allies at Teheran so clarified their views that this treaty could follow logically upon the meeting of the "big three."

Not as He Planned It

The Warfare at Home

The Bookshelf

Wars, not merely one war, rage on the home front, and their battle plan rolls over most of the nation's terrain in Selden Menefee's ASSIGNMENT: U. S. A. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3). The current campaigns against inflation, racial prejudice, home-grown fascism, government by blocs, regional inequity, social and economic injustice, and World War III distill into the compass of a guide to the "more perfect union" this nation is dedicated to.

Disturbing as the book may be to many section of the community who are indicted directly and indirectly as playing slavery's game, its mere discounting as too partial to New Deal objectives cannot dispel the problems into thin air. The problems are there, they must be solved, and they aren't solved merely by censuring a reporter for spotlighting them, fairly or unfairly.

Moving at newspaper tempo, the description of the nation at war is sparse in moralizing, but perhaps the peripatetic reporter for many national magazines and newspapers (including this one), concluded that sparseness need not detract from the essence of "the challenge to us on the home front. If we win the war only to enter a period of economic chaos at home, we may lose the four freedoms for which we are fighting. If so, we will prove that we are not worthy of those freedoms."

His safeguard is a postwar public works and social security program similar to that already developed by the British.

He avers that housing and health conditions are worse than threat of bureaucracy, even though casual readers may not suspect it from the daily papers. He refocuses the roles of the Nation's sections, bringing the reviving South and progressive West abreast of the industrial East in proper balance. He praises General Motors' for its example of efficiency in unprecedented expansion. He uncovers subtle propaganda on race prejudices harbored by otherwise alert citizens. He analyzes all major public-opinion polls, to give as fool-proof a summary of what the Nation thinks as is available. He deflates the farm bloc but not its threat, showing its influence to be far beyond its election-day strength.

And he detects the "new isolationists"—those who attack our allies, particularly Russia and Britain; those who want to beat Japan first; the American imperialists and nationalists; those willing to discuss a negotiated peace and those unwilling to "consider positive plans for the postwar world."

R. K. S.

Our Readers Say—

Armistice Day

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May we never abolish Armistice Day! It is a day of gratitude to those who fought "to make the world safe for democracy." Those who fought then succeeded in their most trying test. They served the world. Those to whom came the next stage of the work—the so-called political agencies—failed to carry on.

The recent action of Congress and the fruitful conference at Moscow are promising signs that this time upon the unconditional surrender of the enemies a world organization in which the United States of America will take its proper place will serve in the interests of international law and order.

Jamaica, N. Y. ARTHUR H. INDELL

Consistent?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read your recent editorial referring to Mr. Vinson's remarks on the increased expenditures for luxuries, and his argument for higher taxes.

Recalling Mr. Vinson's testimony before Congress, wherein he stated that the Administration could not hold the line against higher wages, should the 10 per cent sales tax be passed, one might ask whether Mr. Vinson is being consistent.

Los Angeles (MRS.) W. E. ELLIS

Teamwork in Industry

The Wide Horizon

By Robert J. Watt
In the Public Opinion Quarterly

Nothing is farther from the wishes of the members of the organized wage-earners than to establish a system of paternalistic government or a political control of our economic affairs. The American wage-earner wants an opportunity to co-operate with management in order that he may earn a decent, and constantly improving, standard of living for his family. Only for such balancing of conditions as will assure that opportunity do we look to government. We want neither fascism, communism, nor suicidal cut-throat individualism. . . .

The soundest approach to the problem of labor-management co-operation is that which relies upon the democratic system of self-government by the democratically chosen representatives of organized wage-earners and organized business. Instead of attempting to control the detailed operation of business and the complex labor-management relationships through statutes or through confused and cumbersome administrative machinery, the aim should be to provide necessary broad authority for the operation of representative labor-management controls. The law should serve only to encourage the maximum self-government within a geographic area or an industrial field, and to provide sanctions against the chiseler who tries to undermine the foundation. . . .

* * *

To organized wage-earners that seems as essential as it seems conservative. We don't want government interference in negotiations between labor and management, although we recognize and admit the need for government or community participation upon request when the parties are deadlocked. All we need from government is the foundation upon which labor can deal with management in a democratic equality of influence and initiative. Wage-earners know that regimentation of labor is the essence of fascism at the outset, but regimentation of industry is usually a very close and inevitable companion. . . .

Labor-management committees . . . should not be composed of people hired by the government; they should be persons democratically chosen by the groups they represent. Both sides must earn and hold the confidence of those they represent. That proviso constitutes the best system of checks and balances.

As a means to this end, labor-management committees are neither revolutionary nor radical. They simply bridge that gap between management and the worker which has been created by the size and complexity of modern industry. In trades where the shops are small, the employer talks directly to his employees and hears their ideas and their complaints. Here, too, the results are direct. It is a human characteristic for anyone to seek ways to do his job faster and better if he gets suitable recognition for his part.

We face in industry either government control by those chosen for their political ability, or management and labor controls. At the best, government controls are poor substitutes, because they represent essentially the concentration of economic controls in a political framework rarely geared to meet the needs of the people. . . .

* * *

Although the National War Labor Board, a war emergency agency, is not in high favor with the ideological folk who abound in Washington, it represents to a greater degree than any other government agency industrial democracy in action. Representatives of management, labor, and the public meet around the council table, hammer out their differences, forge economic and labor policy, and plan with a single aim. . . .

The objectives of management-labor co-operation should be a full-fledged partnership and the establishment of a wage system which will give to the workers the purchasing power to enable them to become customers of industry—customers who can and will buy; customers who will sustain employment and create more and more jobs at decent hours and wages; customers who will enable both management and labor to enjoy the fruits of their partnership.

The Soldier Vote: A Live Political Topic

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Two bold statements were issued last week regarding American suffrage, one by a Democrat, one by a Republican. In view of all the circumstances, both were unexpected.

Carter Glass, 85-year-old elder statesman from Virginia, long-time champion of States' rights, universally respected in the Senate and venerated by his Southern colleagues, came out strongly against the Senate proposal to turn the soldiers' vote machinery back to the States. His forceful comment is the more remarkable if the circumstances are considered.

In next year's election, some 11,000,000 men and women may be in the uniformed services. A year ago, Congress passed a law, now on the books, removing the matter of soldiers' voting from the States, together with such issues as soldiers' registration and poll-tax requirements, and putting them into the hands of the Federal Government. The law did not bring out many votes, but it did seem to settle the Congressional attitude for the time being. The law was passed overwhelmingly.

A fortnight ago, however, the matter came up again, under the Lucas-Worley bill, proposing a revised form of Federal supervision for distributing and collecting the soldiers' ballots. After considering and carefully amending the measure for a week, on Dec. 3 the Senate suddenly killed the bill, by a five-vote majority, and substituted 42-to-37 a resolution turning the whole matter back to the 48 States. In doing so the Senate did not repeal the earlier law, still on the statute books, providing for Federal control and regulation.

That is the confused status at present, as the matter is before the House Elections Committee. The sudden decision to switch to State, rather than Federal, control was made by a Senate coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats. Republicans voted 3 to 2 for the substitute; Democrats, as a whole, were divided about equally, with Southerners strongly favoring the switch.

* * *

The danger of the situation is that soldiers will be prevented from voting by the sheer difficulty of getting a uniform registration and collection machinery for the 48 separate States. The moral stigma that will attach to an election in which young men, sent abroad to fight or die for their country, are unable to vote, is patent. Even with the best excuse, such a result would be a terrible blow to democratic idealism. The mere hint of soldier disenfranchisement has already brought an exchange of the sharpest charges in Congress.

It is into this atmosphere that Mr. Glass's respected voice enters. Mr. Glass is no Administration stooge; this writer saw him defy the whole New Deal panoply of power at the 1940 Chicago convention when, frail and almost alone, he nominated James Farley for the Presidency. He is not a "Northerner," either, but a close friend of his colleague, Harry F. Byrd of Virginia (who led the fight against the Lucas-Worley bill) and a champion of States' rights. He wrote the suffrage clauses of the Virginia Constitution, requiring poll taxes. But Mr. Glass now sees the basic issue, the moral danger of taking any step that seems to deprive soldiers of their vote. He notes that the earlier law for Federal control is still in force. He sees no objection to Federal distribution and collection of uniform soldiers' ballots, possibly turning them over to the States later for allocation and counting.

* * *

The other unexpected statement came from Wendell Willkie. Mr. Willkie is running for the Presidential nomination and has much at stake in not making enemies. Some candidates are carefully keeping their candidacy under cover, at present, lest they be asked just such embarrassing questions as Mr. Willkie in this instance has answered. Mr. Willkie was asked what he felt about the poll tax, payment of which is now required as a right of suffrage in eight Southern States.

Tennessee is leading the fight against the poll tax, but has found it virtually impossible to amend its own Constitution without the very votes which can't be cast because of the tax. The House of Representatives has twice overwhelmingly voted against the poll tax. A filibuster last year prevented a vote in the Senate, and another filibuster is in prospect after Christmas.

In a statement to the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, Mr. Willkie definitely makes his position known. He opposes the poll tax. Whether you agree or not, it is refreshing to find a candidate who has definite views and the courage to state them.

On Bolivian Labor Conditions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article published in an August issue of The Christian Science Monitor on "Fair Pay to Bolivian Miners Tied to Rise in Tin Prices" was sent to me recently. I was glad to see the article and to learn from it what the attitude of the leading independent newspaper of the United States is toward American intervention in foreign affairs, though I must admit that I was disappointed.

We are Americans, and my husband is a mining engineer and mine manager. As we have lived in Mexico and South America since 1925, I feel that I have had time to develop an objective viewpoint toward my own country.

* * *

The subject matter of the article in your paper is a sore point with us down here just now. The Magruder Commission which recently visited Bolivia was composed largely of ardent union men who felt that the only way to handle labor was the way that it is done in the United States. They came down here with their eyes open to criticize but their minds closed to accepting information from mine managers and operators accustomed to handling the labor problems here. I have yet to hear of a mine manager who said that the members of the commission listened to his side of the story.

We admit that the Bolivian native does live under very feudal conditions. But does it ever occur to an American that perhaps they are happy that way; that electric refrigerators and central heating systems are not an essential part of the existence of everyone in the world? The laborer will have to be taught how to live better, and we are all in favor of it, but if you knew him, you would realize that merely increasing his wages will not teach him to live better. You will have to create in him a desire for the better things in living.

Believe it or not, the labor here is not cheap. Each man is actually paid what appears to be a low wage to an American, but it takes three men to do one man's work, according to North American standards. Is that cheap labor?

Also, our accepted economic laws do not apply to these people. An increase in wages does not inspire the head of the family to seek better living quarters, provide better food for his family and send his children to school. It merely means that he does not have to work so many days now to get enough food to get along on, and with fewer days to work, there are more days in which to get drunk, and that is what actually happens. An increase in miners' wages actually means less production!

Living and sanitary conditions in the mining properties operated by outside interests are much better than those obtaining in the villages and cities. Child labor is employed in the mines. This is the result of the Chaco War, in the early 1930's, when so much manpower was lost that Bolivia has not yet recovered. Women and children are working in the mines and on the roads in order to keep from starving. As time goes by, there will be less and less necessity for such labor.

* * *

If the United States really wants to help Bolivia in a way that Bolivia can be helped, and not according to her own bigoted idea of labor reform, then I would suggest that any funds available for remedying "the plight of the Bolivian tin miner" be administered for them and not be turned over directly to them. And that the administrators be persons who have lived in the country long enough to know what the miners need, and not theoretical economists and welfare workers from the United States.

Our American smugness leads us to think that with our money we can right all the wrongs of the world, but a lack of understanding of the real needs of the people we wish to help frequently does more harm than good.

I sincerely hope that we North Americans may be able to do something constructive for our South American friends.

AMERICAN IN BOLIVIA

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